THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXIV, No. 11 | New York, September 9, 1922 | Whole Number 1690

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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PLANS TO MEET THE COMING COAL FAMINE

GRANTING, AS MOST FOLKS DO, that coal will be scarce and high in price this winter despite the return of the miners to work, one of the first things to do is to "prevent the mine owners and operators from unloading onto the consumers the losses which they sustained during the coal strike," in the opinion of Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor. "And Senator Borah has the right idea," avers the Omaha *World-Herald*, "for, with the public at their mercy, coal operators can exact unjust profits unless the Government does something to curb profiteering." As the Providence *News* observes: "Senator Borah's plan would follow the coal from the mine to the retailer, providing accurate methods of finding costs and establishing a license system that would provide against any form of fraud. There is no reason why coal should multiply four times in price after it leaves the mine. The parasites who do this must be driven from the field of their activity. Secret relations between certain groups of fuel speculators must be ended."

LAND?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

President Harding and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, however, hold that the main measure of relief to the public in the present crisis must be taken by the State governments themselves. Already New York State has shown the way by passing unanimously in an extraordinary session a bill creating a Fuel Administration which will have complete control over the sale, distribution, and production of coal. With an appropriation of $10,000,000 as a revolving fund to buy and distribute coal through dealers (at a fair profit for distribution), the State Fuel Administrator is vested with unlimited authority to buy, sell, or seize coal; to call for reports from coal dealers; to fix maximum prices; to control the distribution of fuel, and to limit the production of light, heat and power. "The bill, in short," observes the New York *News Record*, "is designed to prevent profiteering and hoarding."

In other States, notably New Jersey and Maine, Governors and State Foresters are urging citizens to lay in ample stocks of firewood. In States where anthracite is the standard household fuel a complete change in the coal-burning habits of the people is coming to pass; many are planning to use bituminous coal for both heating and cooking purposes. Coke probably would be better, it is agreed, but a shortage of that fuel also exists. In fact, dealers have not yet filled last year's orders. Large apartment and office buildings are being changed over to burn oil as fuel.

The acuteness of the fuel situation is pointed out by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who reminds us that the loss of anthracite production of 25,000,000 tons since last April "can never be recovered, but must be made up, if at all, by the substitution of bituminous coal." It may even be necessary for the Government to zone shipments of coal along the plan followed during the war to prevent waste of transportation facilities, notes Secretary Hoover. Already steps have been taken by Fuel Distributor Spencer to insure a steady movement of coal to the Great Lakes region before the close of navigation.

The attitude of President Harding, according to Washington dispatches, is that the Government will interfere only as a last resort. Neither the President nor Congress is in favor of taking over the country's coal mines. Production of coal is increasing week by week, but, as the New York *Herald* observes, "if every coal miner in the land were to go to work to-day, and every railroad in the land were to begin to transport that coal at 100 per cent. efficiency, there would still be empty bins in the United States next winter." And Secretary Hoover says:

"We are deeply imprest with the fact that due to the almost total exhaustion of coal stocks and the inevitable and growing shortage in transportation, the difficulties of the country will be very great even with the resumption of coal production, and unless there is legislation enacted that will curb unfair prices and give control to distribution, there will be great suffering and difficulties during the period of readjustment."

"In the best of circumstances," agrees the New York *World*, "a fuel shortage is certain, with all its attendant discomforts and inconveniences," while the neighboring *Evening Post* believes the hard-coal shortage "will be the greatest since Roosevelt's interference." A survey of twenty New York State municipalities,

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for instance, reveals but one-tenth of the winter's coal needs on hand, and a hundred schools in New York City are said to be virtually without coal.

Both the miners and the owners have learned that a strike is costly. The cost of the coal strike to the entire country ranges from $500,000,000 to $750,000,000. Figures set forth in the New York *World* by John J. Leary, Jr., show that—

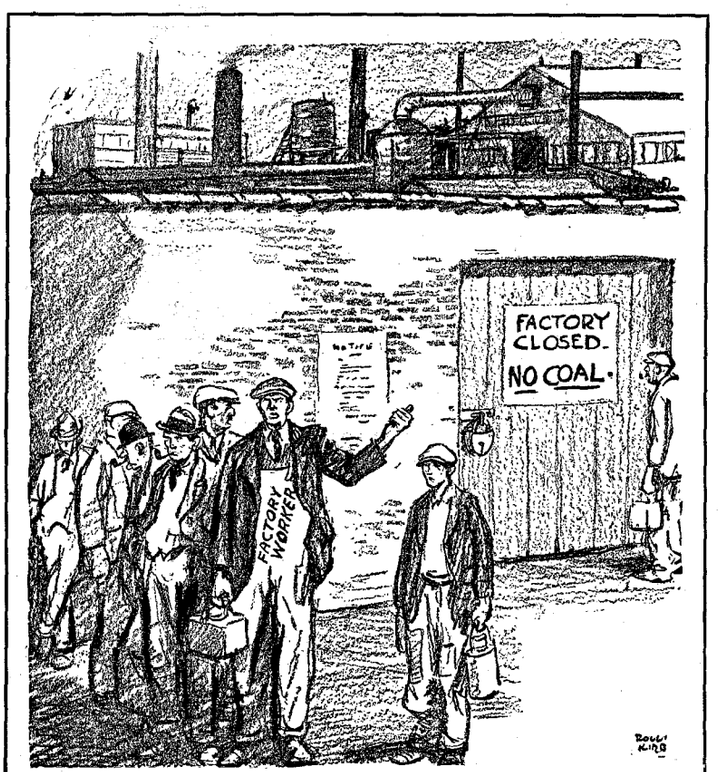
"Suspension of work in the anthracite mines since April 1 has cost the country 32,000,000 tons of coal. It has cost the 150,000 striking miners $124,738,400 in wages, based on the old rate, and it has cost the operators $100,000,000 in lost profits, money expended to keep the mines reasonably safe, and in damages consequent to the strike.

"Moreover, there will be additional losses to miners and operators from inability to work the mines to capacity when work is resumed and a consequent loss of tonnage to the public.

"That the mines have been seriously damaged in certain sections will be news to most readers, who, noting that the unions have left maintenance men at work, have assumed that no damage was resulting from the enforced idleness. These men, however, have looked out for such work as pump-running, and what might be called running repairs, but have done little of the timbering that is constantly being done when a mine is working.

"The cost of this work, classed as uninsurable damage, can not be estimated in advance, but with the loss of business will run into immense sums on many properties.

"In addition to these losses, the operators are out the profits that might have been theirs had the mines remained open. As stated by them, the average profit after deducting taxes, is about 35 cents a ton. On the basis of 32,000,000 lost tons to date, this item approximates $11,000,000."



"BUT WE ARE NOT ON STRIKE!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

These losses, declares a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, will be borne by the public. The *Tribune's* authority is the secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, who frankly admits that "the coal operators are naturally desirous of recovering their losses during the strike." As the operators see it, "there is a shortage of coal, and the coal men have what the consumers must have. The operators do not deny that the public is expected to pay for the struggle with the miners."

That fact, painful and inevitable as it may appear to the consuming public, being settled, the next question which presents itself is whether the consumer will get the coal before snow flies. At present, notes a writer in the New York *Herald*, "the average citizen's coal bin is as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard." True, the miners' and operators' troubles have virtually been settled, "but beyond these lies the prospect of transportation disability," notes the New York *Evening Post*. This car shortage, the Chicago *Tribune* fears, may cut down coal production soon after it strikes its stride; "it may even halt the grain movement before it attains its usual peak in the next few weeks." Already iron and steel production have been hampered by a lack of fuel, says the *Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), due to the shopmen's strike in conjunction with the coal strike. From all of which the *Tribune* gathers the opinion that—

"The deterioration of rolling stock and equipment due to the rail strike, plus a heavy and growing freight demand from coal operators and from reviving business and industry, will, according to a wide-spread belief in business circles, form a traffic jam some time in the late fall and winter that will strain the capacities of the railroads as never before in their history. Eastern roads, apparently, are not hit so hard as are the Western railways.

"About one-third of the locomotives on American railroads are in the shops for repairs requiring twenty-four hours or more. This is not quite so bad as it may seem, for the reason that normally over one-fifth of the engines are so laid up.

"Some lines declare that their engines are up to normal, while others have been hard hit. During the coal strike the railroads reaching into the non-union fields and into the Kentucky producing regions in some instances had to handle double their usual amount of fuel traffic, which strained their engine equipment to the limit.

"More than one-fifth of the freight-cars on the roads are on the side tracks, out of commission, so it would appear from one estimate, seemingly conservative."

Many editors, however, believe the railroads will render a good account of themselves. What many of them can not explain is the sudden increase in the price of bituminous coal. "When coal can be produced at Ohio mines at about $3 per ton, why should the city consumer have to pay $10?" asks the Columbus *Dispatch*. As the Chicago *Daily News* points out, in a discussion of the increase of $1.25 a ton which the coal operators announced a few days after the Cleveland settlement:

"The cost of producing coal has not been increased. Neither has the cost of hauling it to market. The miners have gone back to work at the wages they received before and there have been no other increases in the cost of production. Why is it necessary that coal prices should be materially advanced?

"It remains for the mine operators convincingly to demonstrate, if they can, that an advance in the prices of coal over those of last year is the result of necessity, as they and the retail dealers would have it appear. The consuming public should insist upon having proof that higher coal prices are a necessity and not a hold-up."

In Pennsylvania, observes the Erie *Times*, the cost of anthracite at the mine mouth is about four dollars; the retail price is approximately $15. "What becomes of the difference?" asks this Pennsylvania paper, which goes on:

"We know that the operator must have his profit; we are aware that freight charges have to be paid; we concede that the retailer must have his share of the fifteen dollars, but the question most persons want answered is what becomes of the remainder."

While coal miners continue to receive high wages, the wheat farmers, points out the New York *Sun*, "have on their hands a

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crop worth, at present prices, less than any in seven years. And the miner will continue to receive 'this war-peak wage' until April, thus providing the operator with a pretext for high prices." In fact, declares the New York *Evening Mail*, "the object of the strike was to raise the price of coal." And "nothing could be a more effective barrier to restoration of normal business and normal prices than continued war prices for coal," declares the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. For, as the Chicago *Daily News* explains, "higher prices for coal mean higher prices for manufactured articles."

While there have been many charges of profiteering, "Congress is reluctant to grant price-fixing powers on anything just now," reports David Lawrence, Washington political correspondent, in the New York *Evening World*. Besides, thinks the New York *Commercial*, "the opportunity for profiteering will not last long." In this financial paper's opinion—

"If high prices are being obtained for coal, the mines will be rushed to the limit and it would not take long under such circumstances for the supply to exceed the immediate requirements, with the result that prices would drop of their own accord. As a matter of fact the probability is that that result would be accomplished before the necessary legislation could be enacted and the machinery set in motion.

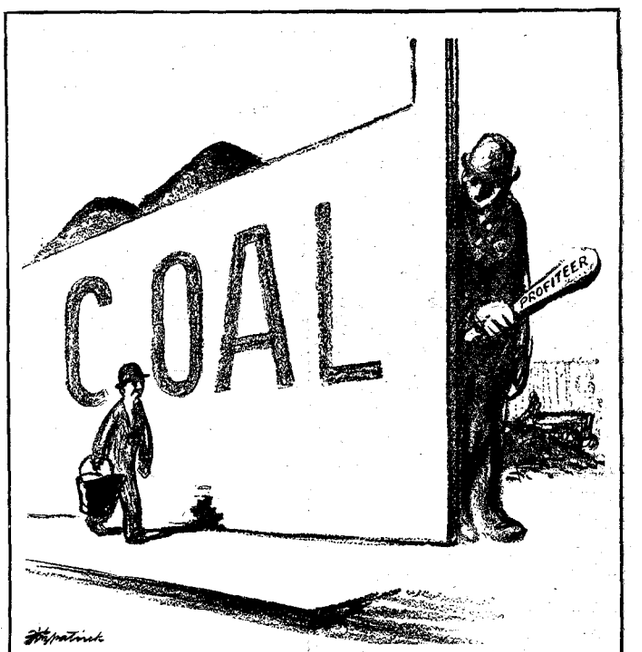
"Profiteering is not so likely to be indulged in by the wholesalers as it is by the retailers and they in turn are not likely to boost prices to any considerable extent unless the public itself gets panicky and attempts to hoard coal."

A representative statement of the operators' position comes from the president of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, of Philadelphia:

"A fair price is essential if the public wants coal. It will do more to prevent a stampede of high prices than anything else. After all, the man to control by a price agreement is not the operator, but the buyer. When the latter must have coal he will offer any price within his reach.

"There is no intention among the operators to fix any permanent price. Whatever is done now will be temporary. My opinion would be to hold a conference in September, with a view to reducing the price. But the public can not expect operators to continue the attempt to produce coal unless the buyers help to share some of the burden of expense.

"It is not true that coal costs no more to mine. It is quite obvious that the only way to keep down the overhead cost is to bring up production. Operators are trying to do that. The way to encourage them is to fix a price that will average some of the losses. I do not believe anybody is asking for prices high enough to pay maximum costs."



JUST A MINUTE.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

NOW THAT THE COAL STRIKE'S OVER
LET'S ALL GET BUSY AND DIG!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

It is also a question in the mind of Fuel Distributor Spencer whether a real bituminous shortage exists, with current production running at the rate of 8,000,000 tons a week. British coal is also coming to the American market in scores of ships. Furthermore, predicted Secretary of Labor Davis late in August, "We soon shall be producing in our own bituminous mines 9,000,000 tons a week." Meanwhile, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The ability of the railroads to handle traffic, up to this time, has been so great as to surprize railroad executives. For four weeks the tonnage has been running within three-tenths of 1 per cent. of the peak tonnage hauled in 1920, the peak year, in everything except coal. There is no doubt in the minds of the officials of the American Railway Association about their ability to handle all essential tonnage even after the production of coal has reached 11,000,000 or more tons per week."

Still more optimistic reports have been gathered by New York *Herald* correspondents in such widely scattered cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Lowell, Baltimore, Denver, Atlanta, Buffalo and Bridgeport, following the announcement that Ford plants the country over would close because of a shortage in fuel, combined with high prices. These reports are to the effect that plants in those cities would not be forced to suspend because of a scarcity in coal. The anthracite situation, however, is less encouraging. No hard coal has been mined in the Pennsylvania fields, which produce most of the anthracite coal of the entire country, since April. The anthracite deficit for the entire country, therefore, is approximately 25,000,000 tons, since the normal production in all fields is in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons a week.

President Harding, reports a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, feels that the country is confronted with a critical emergency. "Both State and nation," believes the New York *Evening Post*, "should face the possibility that we may have as acute a fuel crisis this winter as we had in 1917-1918, and clothe their respective agencies with power of rationing coal, determining priorities, punishing profiteering, and fixing prices."

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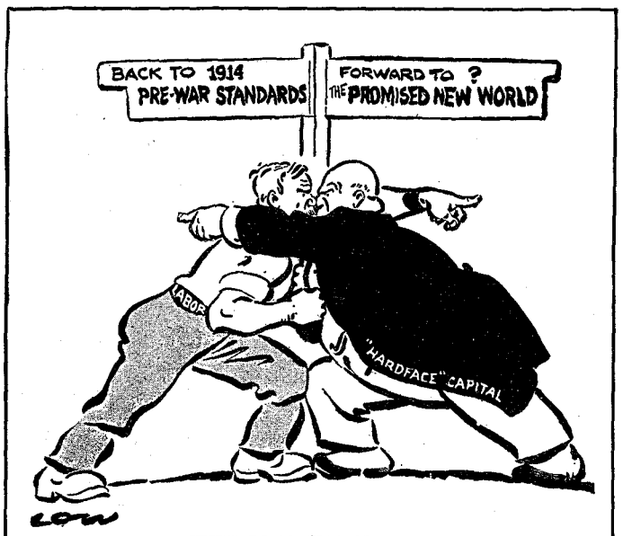
CUTTING OUT THE CUT IN WAGES

AFTER TWENTY-TWO WEEKS of idleness, the employees of five great textile mills at Lawrence, Mass., are going back to work, as the proposed 20 per cent. wage cut has been abandoned, marking what a correspondent of the New York *Call* tells us is "the first break in the ranks of the New England textile barons, as a result of whose action nearly 40,000 quit their jobs." In Lawrence, so an authoritative textile trade paper, the New York *News Record*, informs us, the leading mills have virtually capitulated to the strikers; in New Hampshire a few of the mills have resumed partial operations; in Rhode Island, which was the starting-point of all the trouble and where the greatest number of mills were involved, the manufacturers insist that the strike is practically broken." Looking back over the affair, the *News Record* tells us that on August 28 its weekly estimate of lost production caused by the New England cotton-mill strike "was 325,068,000 yards." As regards the settlement that has brought at least the beginning of the end, the *News Record* says: "The result could not be construed otherwise than a victory for the strikers, according to the opinion heard in the market." Moreover, "two mills unaffected by the New England textile strike have announced increases in wages," one at Valley Falls, R. I., the other at Andover, Mass. Secretary of Labor Davis, we are told, has "expressed a conviction that the agreements already reached would have an ameliatory effect on the general situation." Editorial comment on the ending of the textile strike chiefly concerns itself with the question of wages. According to the Albany *Evening Journal*, published in the center of Eastern New York's great milling district,



WHY BUSINESS HALTS.

—From the London *Star*.

"A survey recently made of wages and hours of employment in 61 Northern and 32 Southern cotton-mills, employing an aggregate of 60,000 persons, showed that average wages of all classes of workers before the reduction which started the strike in the New England mills ranged from 100 to 138 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

"Average hourly earnings of all wage-earners in Northern mills on January 1 stood at 138 per cent. above the July, 1914, level, while the average weekly earnings were 109 per cent above the 1914 level. In the Southern mills, hourly earnings showed an increase of 126, and weekly earnings 113 per cent. above 1914. While there have been some reductions in the Northern mills, it is estimated that wages at present are from 80 to 100 per cent. above the level of 1914."

Discussing these figures, the Albany paper takes a somewhat gloomy view of the wage situation, and observes,

"There have also been some increases in wages in Europe and the Orient, but the present tendency in those regions is toward reductions relatively greater than in this country.

"This information shows the chief reason for tariff protection on cotton goods, and what may be said of the cotton textile industry applies to all others with equal force. Let us suppose, for instance, that the average daily wage of a cotton-mill operative in 1914 was, in this country, two dollars; in England, one dollar; in Germany, 60 cents, and in Japan, 15 cents. The assumed figures are not far out of the way. And let us assume that in the United States that year the labor cost of producing a given quantity of cloth was $20,000. Then in England it would have been $10,000; in Germany, $6,000, and in Japan, $1,500.

"Again, let us assume that wages have risen 100 per cent. in each of the four countries under discussion. Then the labor cost of producing that same quantity of cloth would in this country to-day be $40,000; in England, $20,000; in Germany, $12,000; in Japan, $3,000.

"We therefore find that in 1914 the American manufacturer was at a disadvantage, in the labor cost of producing that cloth, of $10,000 with England, $14,000 with Germany, and $18,500 with Japan.

"But to-day the American manufacturer is at a disadvantage with respect to the labor cost of production of that same quantity of cloth of $20,000 compared with England, $28,000 with Germany, and $37,000 with Japan."

"The decision of the Lawrence textile mills to reopen at the wage rates in effect before the strike is, perhaps, a token of increasing confidence in trade," says the Springfield *Republican*, "altho cotton manufacturers say that the demand for goods and the situation in raw materials do not warrant a wage advance at this time." *The Republican* is inclined to think that restrictions on immigration help to keep wages high. We read:

"The success of the textile workers' long strike in Lawrence against any reduction in wages only reinforces the view put forth when wages for laborers were advanced 20 per cent. by the United States Steel Corporation. These textile strikes have been aided by the new restriction on immigration. For many years New England mills have drawn their unskilled labor from abroad and that supply has been drying up. The labor shortage that is felt in the coal and copper-mining and steel industries has had its effect also on New England textile plants."

So, too, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a conservative financial daily, which remarks,

"In a letter to the trade the managing director of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association states that 'a general survey of the situation leads us to believe that a serious shortage of skilled workers in all lines of the industry is impending.' As a remedy he suggests a carefully planned program of apprentice training. Careful students have been able all along to discern under the temporary apparent superabundance of labor indications that in a broad way and from the longer view-point there was in this country no oversupply of labor, either skilled or unskilled, and that as soon as business approached normal activity shortage was more likely than the reverse.

"In these circumstances the action of Congress in virtually excluding foreign workmen stands out prominently in its unwisdom. Perhaps it is not fully realized that the flow has been outward since the war in a great many of the more important classes of workers. Of course, whether labor is scarce or abundant, a good many of the demands of the unions are utterly unattainable in the nature of things, but the point is that as long as immigration is rendered impotent as a check upon the grasping labor leaders the unions will have it in their power to plague us with their destructive efforts to obtain the impossible."

A study in the tendencies in immigration, covering the first complete fiscal year of the operation of the new Federal restriction law, snows, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, of New York City, that during the first fiscal year of the law's operation, from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, the net increase of population by immigration was 110,844, of which only 6,518 were men. In all, there was a loss of 11,687 males to the country.

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FINAL RETURNS IN "THE DIGEST'S" PROHIBITION POLL

THE "DAMPNESS" which predominated in the first 100,000 votes tabulated in THE DIGEST'S poll four weeks ago is almost equally noticeable in the final gathering of more than 900,000 votes, whose distribution is shown in the tables herewith. Nearly 10 per cent. of the total number of citizens to whom THE DIGEST addrest ballots have marked and mailed them back, a very good return in polls of the huge dimensions and general circulation of this one, and more than 61 per cent. of those who answered express themselves in favor of modification of the present "dry" laws. The women's vote, living up to numerous predictions, is revealing itself as "drier" than this general average. The present tabulation of feminine returns, covering 108,847 ballots, places the percentage of "dampness" in this poll at 55.3. Even if it is "drier" than the general poll, the surprizing fact to a good many publicists will be that the majority vote of more than 100,000 representative women is in favor of "wetness."

The women's vote of 2,200,000 ballots was the unknown quantity in the poll. Never before has anything like this number of women been polled. Along with the degree of "wetness" disclosed on the Prohibition question, and the favorable majority registered for the bonus, it appears that women do not vote in polls as readily as men do. The comment that they do not vote as readily in ordinary elections has frequently been made during the recent primaries, when, in several cases, their vote was about one-third of that cast by the men. THE DIGEST'S general poll has given better than the expected 10 per cent. of returns. The women's poll, thus far, has given less than 5 per cent., and tho votes are still coming in, the chances seem to be that the total will fall considerably below the general average. The later scattering returns on all three of the polls will be tabulated and presented in a future issue. Apropos of the women's vote, an ex-soldier writes in to object that it would have been much fairer to have taken a special supplementary poll on Prohibition among ex-service men than among the women voters, since millions of the soldiers and sailors were out of the country when Prohibition was enacted, while the women were present at the proceedings. Other ex-soldier correspondents predict that the result of such a veterans' poll would equal the factory polls in "wetness." The last two factories polled, those of the Textile Machine Works at Reading, Pennsylvania, and of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, at Detroit, Michigan, give, together, 539 for enforcement, 3,273 for modification, and 1,640 for repeal. The total vote of the seven factories polled, with the percentages, is shown in the box in the middle of this page.

SUMMARY OF 922,383 BALLOTS ON PROHIBITION

	For Enforcement	*For Modification*	*For Repeal*
Main Poll.....	306,255—(38.5%)	325,549—(41.1%)	164,453—(20.4%)
Women's Poll..	48,485—(44.5%)	39,914—(36.7%)	20,448—(18.8%)
Factory Polls..	1,453—(8.4%)	10,871—(62.1%)	4,955—(29.5%)
TOTALS....	356,193—(38.6%)	376,334—(40.8%)	189,856—(20.6%)

Numerous commentators on the poll's value, both for and against, have been quoted during the eight weeks in which weekly reports have appeared. Perhaps the criticism most frequently made by Prohibitionists revolves upon the possibility of a change in the Volstead Act. The Volstead Act can not be modified to permit wines and beers, it is argued, without violating the Constitution. William Jennings Bryan, one of the foremost Prohibitionists of the country, brings out this point in the course of his statement on the poll, which runs in full:

"The poll which THE LITERARY DIGEST is making is not only entirely legitimate and fairly conducted, but it is a rare illustration of journalistic enterprise. It will naturally have influence on public sentiment, and just as naturally those for and those against Prohibition will differ as to the degree of accuracy which shall be accredited to the poll. Nothing except ballots cast by *all* the voters can give the exact sentiment, and, of course, that is impossible without an election. The 'straw vote' varies in value in proportion as it reflects or fails to reflect public sentiment as it actually is, and that is a matter of opinion and can not be proven. A poll of 2,000,000 votes out of 20,000,000 voters leaves large room for speculation.

"My comment upon the poll would be that the third question is the only one which brings out an answer which expresses an unqualified opinion. When a person votes in favor of *repealing* the Amendment, there can be no doubt about what he means, and this vote seems to be the smallest, both among the women voters and in the general poll. Roughly speaking, about one-fifth vote for repeal, and it is fair to assume that every one who cast such a vote is unqualifiedly in favor of the repeal of the Amendment.

"The second question is a wide-open one. It is so wide-open that it is impossible for any one to guess the views of any person who votes 'yes' upon it. The word 'modification' is a very broad word. What kind of modification do those believe in who favor modification? It may be a modification in manner or method of enforcement without any change in the alcoholic content.

"Those who seek to bring back wine and beer usually ask for an alcoholic content in both wine and beer which would make them intoxicating, and yet no such law is possible while the Amendment remains in the Constitution. The Supreme Court would be compelled to nullify any law that permitted enough alcohol to intoxicate, because the Amendment prohibits the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages. Shall we assume that people who are opposed to the Amendment are in favor of a modification that would permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages? One who opposes repeal and yet favors modification must be very confused in his mind and in his reasoning if he favors a modification that would violate the Amendment. If we can assume that those who vote in favor of modification are against the repeal of the Amendment, we must assume that they favor only such modification as is permissible under the Amendment, and the only modification permissible would be a law increasing the alcoholic content from one-half of one per cent. to a per cent., a little higher, but not high enough to be intoxicating. Is it likely that any large number of persons would make a serious effort to get a little more alcohol in a non-intoxicating drink? If they can not get a beverage that will intoxicate, why do they want any more alcohol than they can get now? It seems to me that the uncertainty as to the meaning of the second question makes the answer to that question of little value. Those in favor of Prohibition will naturally assume that all who vote for modification favor a modification that will not violate the Amendment, and can, therefore, be counted with the friends of Prohibition. Those who oppose Prohibition will naturally count all those who vote in favor of modification against Prohibition. It would look like a reflection on a man's intelligence to say that he would vote for a modification that would violate the law instead of voting for repeal."

Several legal authorities on the other side of the fence hold that it is within the power of Congress to say what alcoholic content a beverage shall have in order to be an intoxicant within the purview of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Volstead Law's definition of an intoxicant as any liquid containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol is considered a grievous mistake by these authorities.

Ransom H. Gillett, General Counsel for the New York Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, adduces evidence leading up to his conclusion that "there is no question as to the power of Congress to repeal the Volstead Act entirely and enact a law which will carry into

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effect the Prohibition of the Eighteenth Amendment against the use of intoxicating liquors, rather than alcoholic liquors fit for use for beverage purposes." Similarly James A. Bent, an attorney of Elkins, West Virginia, writes:

"If by a fiat of the Congress it can legally and bindingly declare that a concoction composed of one-half teaspoonful of alcohol, and 99½ teaspoonfuls of clear water is intoxicating, as matter of law, as a conclusive presumption, why can it not by a like binding statute and mere fiat, declare a mixture containing not exceeding, 1, 2, 3, or 4 per cent. of alcohol in volume, not an intoxicant within the purview of the Eighteenth Amendment?"

Other legal authorities of the "wet," or at least "dampist," persuasion go further along the same line. Several of them declare that a liquor containing 50 per cent. of alcohol can be declared non-intoxicating by Congress without violating the Eighteenth Amendment. At least, it is asserted, such a ruling would require no more straining of the truth than does the present Volstead Law with its decree that the introduction of fifty-one-one-hundredth of one per cent. of alcohol into a liquid renders that liquid an intoxicant. They also accuse the "drys" of violating the Constitution by writing into it an unconstitutional amendment, while the country's back was turned.

Several "dry" leaders, on the other hand, charge that any attempt to change the present "dry" laws, or even to discuss the advisability of changing them, entails an assault on the Constitution which, as one of them expresses it, "is little less than treasonable." These extremists, whose views have been quoted at length in several recent issues of THE DIGEST, arouse columns of heated retort from advocates of the "moist" and "wet" factions, and are even at variance with the opinions of such leading Prohibitionists as Mr. Bryan, quoted in this issue, and Mr. Chalfant, editor of the Pennsylvania edition of *The American Issue*, the leading "dry" organ, quoted at length in THE DIGEST for August 26. Roger W. Babson, the statistician, known as a leading Prohibitionist and churchman takes a similar stand. He writes as follows, in a special letter sent out to his subscribers under date of August 29th:

"Many good people are disturbed by the result of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S vote on Prohibition. THE DIGEST mailed blank votes to nearly 10,000,000 telephone subscribers, and the returns so far are showing about 21% for repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, 41% for light wines and beer, and only 38% for a continuation of the present laws. Clients and others are justified in being disturbed; but they are not justified in being surprized. When surprized, it is because we are governed by our hopes rather than by our studies. We think others are like ourselves with the same tastes, motives and desires. We figure that after a 'law' is passed, we have nothing more to worry about. We forget that 'making' laws does not make men. We need something like this test by THE LITERARY DIGEST to wake us up.

"THE DIGEST'S vote is simply another evidence that legislation and even Constitutional amendments are of little benefit excepting as the desires of men and women are changed. I believe in Prohibition—voted for it and always will vote for it 100% 'dry'—but as a statistician I realize that the vote was put through under the stress of war and without changing the basic desires of a sufficient number of people. Until the desires (or what the preachers call the 'hearts') of people are changed, legislation does not accomplish much. Such legislation is like painting a building which has rotten timbers. It is like ordering water to run up-hill. We can pump water up-hill; but as soon as we stop pumping, the water runs back again. This does not mean that the Prohibition Amendment will be repealed; but it does mean that the American people were not ready for it. Hence, it will continue to be a source of trouble, agitation and ridicule for some time to come.

"Let us not think, however, that Prohibition is in a class by itself. A great many other good causes are in an almost similar position. 'Sunday Observance,' 'Purity of the Home,' 'Child Labor,' and a host of other good things are in the same paradoxical situation. Hardly a day goes by that an urgent appeal does not come to me to 'join' some society, league or association with

TABULATION OF THE WOMEN'S VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Votes Received up to and Including August 29, 1922

	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal
NEW ENGLAND STATES			
1 Maine	661	554	183
2 New Hampshire	314	331	126
3 Vermont	251	205	97
4 Massachusetts	1,963	1,474	963
5 Rhode Island	297	276	204
6 Connecticut	592	594	308
TOTAL VOTES	4,078	3,434	1,881
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			
1 New York	4,598	6,172	3,734
2 New Jersey	988	1,450	876
3 Pennsylvania	3,975	3,183	2,253
TOTAL VOTES	9,561	10,805	6,863
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Ohio	3,180	2,007	964
2 Indiana	2,102	1,522	696
3 Illinois	3,383	2,673	1,449
4 Michigan	2,183	1,334	543
5 Wisconsin	949	1,362	753
TOTAL VOTES	11,797	8,898	4,405
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Minnesota	1,260	1,007	404
2 Iowa	1,325	1,175	509
3 Missouri	1,502	948	732
4 North Dakota	303	194	81
5 South Dakota	399	289	103
6 Nebraska	744	388	174
7 Kansas	1,006	491	194
TOTAL VOTES	6,539	4,492	2,197
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Kentucky	1,177	1,021	558
2 Tennessee	1,023	640	312
3 Alabama	470	399	134
4 Mississippi	307	250	85
TOTAL VOTES	2,977	2,310	1,089
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Arkansas	96	46	23
2 Louisiana	383	522	302
3 Oklahoma	601	392	139
4 Texas	1,609	1,073	368
TOTAL VOTES	2,689	2,033	832
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES			
1 Delaware	67	88	59
2 Maryland	486	537	466
3 Dist. of Columbia	330	228	79
4 Virginia	884	687	337
5 West Virginia	1,115	656	252
6 North Carolina	879	461	163
7 South Carolina	409	304	126
8 Georgia	588	561	191
9 Florida	432	299	134
TOTAL VOTES	5,190	3,821	1,807
MOUNTAIN STATES			
1 Montana	104	103	34
2 Idaho	337	174	47
3 Wyoming	134	60	33
4 Colorado	880	520	192
5 New Mexico	186	136	33
6 Arizona	100	134	23
7 Utah	238	201	65
8 Nevada	8	14	1
TOTAL VOTES	1,987	1,342	428
PACIFIC STATES			
1 Washington	1,085	630	148
2 Oregon	476	356	96
3 California	2,106	1,793	702
TOTAL VOTES	3,667	2,779	946
GRAND TOTAL	48,485	39,914	20,448

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TABULATION OF THE PROHIBITION VOTE (MAIN POLL) BY STATES

Votes Received up to and Including August 29th, 1922

	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal
NEW ENGLAND STATES			
1 Maine	3,364	2,761	2,127
2 New Hampshire	2,294	2,669	1,152
3 Vermont	1,446	1,387	960
4 Massachusetts	13,029	13,927	8,260
5 Rhode Island	2,000	2,800	1,789
6 Connecticut	4,785	6,955	3,753
TOTAL VOTES	26,918	30,499	18,041
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			
1 New York	25,606	41,380	24,580
2 New Jersey	6,267	9,195	5,204
3 Pennsylvania	22,195	21,937	15,400
TOTAL VOTES	54,068	72,512	45,185
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Ohio	20,285	17,169	8,342
2 Indiana	14,861	11,451	5,268
3 Illinois	19,427	21,823	12,298
4 Michigan	11,207	10,656	3,718
5 Wisconsin	8,872	12,431	5,335
TOTAL VOTES	74,652	73,530	34,961
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Minnesota	10,298	11,011	3,938
2 Iowa	10,860	10,575	4,443
3 Missouri	9,270	8,160	5,197
4 North Dakota	2,110	3,091	836
5 South Dakota	2,386	2,237	742
6 Nebraska	7,441	6,575	2,481
7 Kansas	8,518	4,198	1,920
TOTAL VOTES	50,883	45,847	19,557
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Kentucky	5,176	4,633	3,690
2 Tennessee	4,958	3,892	1,698
3 Alabama	2,892	2,688	891
4 Mississippi	2,221	1,772	791
TOTAL VOTES	15,247	12,985	7,070
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Arkansas	3,470	2,244	1,478
2 Louisiana	1,773	3,342	2,190
3 Oklahoma	5,977	4,189	1,728
4 Texas	9,688	8,015	2,909
TOTAL VOTES	20,908	17,790	8,305
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES			
1 Delaware	609	682	403
2 Maryland	3,181	4,085	4,132
3 Dist. of Columbia	2,232	3,556	1,521
4 Virginia	3,751	4,724	2,543
5 West Virginia	2,889	2,669	1,038
6 North Carolina	3,421	2,857	1,062
7 South Carolina	1,786	1,649	612
8 Georgia	3,166	2,929	1,331
9 Florida	2,560	2,789	1,212
TOTAL VOTES	23,595	25,940	13,854
MOUNTAIN STATES			
1 Montana	1,739	2,741	1,108
2 Idaho	1,935	2,073	654
3 Wyoming	689	978	386
4 Colorado	4,820	3,913	1,853
5 New Mexico	797	790	301
6 Arizona	843	1,240	434
7 Utah	1,568	2,072	850
8 Nevada	260	592	200
TOTAL VOTES	12,651	14,399	5,786
PACIFIC STATES			
1 Washington	7,347	6,722	2,034
2 Oregon	4,421	4,846	1,242
3 California	15,565	20,479	8,418
TOTAL VOTES	27,333	32,047	11,694
GRAND TOTAL	306,255	325,549	164,453

the purpose of putting across some reform. All of them are good, and they are being directed by good people.

"All organizations are up against the same problem: viz., they are trying to change the activities of men and women without changing their hearts; or speaking statistically—their desires. This is why they have an up-hill fight and always will until the desires of people change. As this time approaches, people say that public sentiment is changing. This is why public sentiment is so powerful. But public sentiment is simply a popular way of saying that the desires of people regarding a certain thing are undergoing a change. We all know how fickle is public sentiment. It will change almost over night. It is very powerful while it lasts; but it is very treacherous. Every political leader knows this. What the nation needs is to permanently ingraft into the hearts of men and women right desires. Then all of these problems will solve themselves. Then with a proper system of education all the 'Anti' and 'Pro' leagues, associations and societies could disband.

"What does permanently change the desires of men and women? Only one thing—namely RELIGION. This has always been true throughout the ages and is true to-day.

"One thing more—before we make real headway in changing the hearts of men, we must cooperate more with one another. We must subject our denominational glory for the good of all. We must put Christianity first, Churchanity second. We must cooperate with other churches and sects for the salvation of our cities and nation. Hence another lesson of THE DIGEST's poll is that the liquor interests are united and active while the churches are divided and asleep. When the churches of America forget their theological differences and unite as one body to change the hearts of men, then and not until then shall we have real reform!"

From Ohio, where Prohibition has been and continues to be a very live issue, comes another summary of the poll, and an interpretation of its value and meaning. This interpretation is from a pro-Prohibitionist source, but, apparently, a source at variance with some of the more extreme "drys." It appears in the Akron *Evening Times*, and runs as follows:

"A number of earnest 'dry' advocates have criticized rather vigorously the poll now being taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST to determine public sentiment on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. They contend that the Amendment having been adopted, it is not good public policy even to discuss it further. They also insist that it is a reflection on law and order to take an unofficial plebiscite on the question, 'Do you favor strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law?' The basis of these criticisms is that both are now the law of the land and that the question implies that their non-enforcement may be excused or encouraged by the very fact of raising the question.

"Nobody will dispute the soundness of the doctrine that so long as Prohibition is the law of the land it ought to be enforced. But the objectors to THE LITERARY DIGEST's poll overlook one important fact; namely, that Prohibition is NOT being enforced. The fact is patent to every person with half an eye. The question asked by THE LITERARY DIGEST, instead of being out of order, is decidedly pertinent. In fact, the series of questions upon which the poll is based embodies the whole question of Prohibition as persons of intelligence must view it. Either we must have 'strict enforcement'—which no observant person will claim that we now have—or we must find some other alternative. That alternative may be repeal of the Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act to legalize light wine and beers, as the two propositions are stated in THE LITERARY DIGEST's questionnaire. It is no reflection on law and order to poll public opinion on these questions. Certainly non-enforcement can not be made much more futile, no matter if the verdict of the poll were unanimous against 'strict enforcement.' Instead of weakening respect for Prohibition, the disclosures of the poll should arouse officials to honest performance of their duty.

"The great weakness of the Prohibition Amendment—a weakness to which we have heretofore called attention even tho supporting Prohibition—is the fact that it was accomplished without any chance for popular expression on the issue. There has been much speculation as to the real sentiment of the people on the matter, with both 'wets' and 'drys' claiming overwhelming advantage. THE LITERARY DIGEST poll is not an 'impertinence,' as some few professional reformers seem to believe, but a very proper and worthwhile endeavor to gain information which hundreds of thousands of fair-minded citizens have long desired."

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THE FINAL MARGIN IN FAVOR OF THE BONUS

"THE anti-bonus voters have slightly the best of it," announced THE DIGEST in publishing the first returns of its national poll, "but the difference is so slight, in a poll of the record-breaking dimensions of the one now under way, that a single day's returns may swing the ballots in the other direction." Except that the pro-bonus voters now have slightly the best of it, the same statement holds good for this summary of the practically completed poll. From the first tabulation of some 94,000 votes to the present tabulation of approximately ten times as many, the balance has been maintained with astonishing evenness. With the gathering of the final votes, however, especially in view of the strength in favor of the bonus revealed by the women's poll, the bonus advocates have a distinct "edge" in their favor, and the chances seem excellent that the margin will be larger, tho still slight, when the votes from the women's poll are all in.

Two factory polls taken in the past week, also add strength to the pro-bonus side of the argument. A poll of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, builders of automobile bodies, shows 2,396 in favor of the bonus to 136 opposed. This showing is the strongest in favor of the bonus given by any factory, the proportion being nearly 19 to 1 in favor of the measure, whereas the factory vote previously tabulated showed 6 to 1. Another factory poll, that of the Textile Machine Works, in Reading, Pennsylvania, is especially interesting because the factory contains almost 30 per cent. of women among its total employees, with nearly 50 per cent. in one department. Another department has only 2 women to 1,177 men. The departments were polled separately. The results stand:

	For the Bonus	*Opposed*
Department 1	582	173
Department 2	465	94
Department 3	1,469	122
Totals	2,516	389

Departments 2 and 3 contain a large proportion of women. The men workers are thus shown somewhat more than 3 to 1 in favor of the bonus. In the factories where the women predominated, the percentage in favor was nearly 9 to 1. Combining the votes in the seven factories so far polled, the ratio, it will be seen, is between seven and eight to one in favor of the bonus.

SUMMARY OF 911,035 BONUS VOTES

	For the Bonus	*Opposed*
Total vote in the main poll	386,893	399,393
Total of the factory polls	15,312	2,090
Total of the women's poll	64,609	42,738
Grand Total	466,814 (51.2%)	444,221 (48.8%)
DISTRIBUTION OF THE WOMEN'S POLL:		
New England States	4,653	4,600
Middle Atlantic States	15,033	12,002
East North Central States	16,978	7,585
West North Central States	8,684	4,277
South Atlantic States	5,749	5,002
East South Central States	3,487	2,929
West South Central States	3,570	2,001
Mountain States	2,147	1,505
Pacific States	4,308	2,837

HOW THE STATES ARE VOTING ON THE SOLDIERS' BONUS

Votes Received up to and Including August 29, 1922

	Vote "Yes"	*Vote "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	3,570	4,600
2 New Hampshire	2,428	3,571
3 Vermont	1,386	2,379
4 Massachusetts	12,526	22,362
5 Rhode Island	2,772	3,723
6 Connecticut	5,196	10,263
TOTAL VOTES	27,878	46,898
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	32,867	58,681
2 New Jersey	6,346	14,395
3 Pennsylvania	28,406	29,920
TOTAL VOTES	67,619	102,996
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	25,840	18,792
2 Indiana	17,289	13,595
3 Illinois	34,818	17,738
4 Michigan	13,845	11,046
5 Wisconsin	16,790	9,346
TOTAL VOTES	108,582	70,517
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	12,797	11,928
2 Iowa	16,800	8,563
3 Missouri	11,816	10,764
4 North Dakota	3,756	2,236
5 South Dakota	3,181	2,131
6 Nebraska	9,347	6,820
7 Kansas	8,885	5,307
TOTAL VOTES	66,582	47,749
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	5,788	7,533
2 Tennessee	3,689	6,897
3 Alabama	2,816	3,660
4 Mississippi	1,456	3,401
TOTAL VOTES	13,749	21,491
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	3,381	3,901
2 Louisiana	3,302	4,044
3 Oklahoma	7,076	4,776
4 Texas	10,477	10,482
TOTAL VOTES	24,236	23,203
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	493	1,173
2 Maryland	3,899	7,393
3 District of Columbia	2,786	4,493
4 Virginia	3,780	7,374
5 West Virginia	3,290	3,237
6 North Carolina	2,961	4,385
7 South Carolina	1,656	2,413
8 Georgia	2,765	4,702
9 Florida	2,957	3,479
TOTAL VOTES	24,587	38,649
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	2,840	2,567
2 Idaho	1,984	2,620
3 Wyoming	1,193	827
4 Colorado	4,999	5,315
5 New Mexico	829	1,035
6 Arizona	1,347	1,127
7 Utah	2,191	2,305
8 Nevada	660	370
TOTAL VOTES	16,043	16,166
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	7,863	7,834
2 Oregon	5,577	4,564
3 California	24,177	19,326
TOTAL VOTES	37,617	31,724
GRAND TOTAL	386,893	399,393

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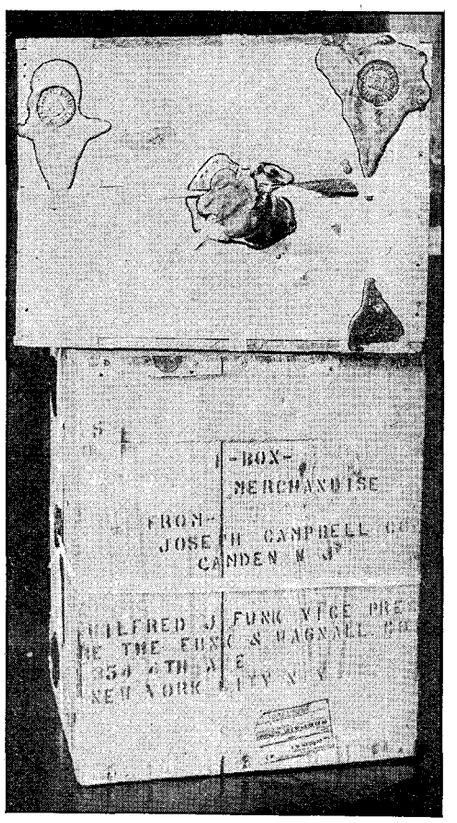
HOW "THE DIGEST'S" BIG POLL WAS "PUT OVER"

THERE WERE SOME 40,000,000 pieces of printed matter in it, a quantity which any statistician could readily figure would cover an appreciable portion of the earth's surface, or, if laid end to end, would reach from here to some other place, and the problem was so to distribute them throughout the nation, get them marked, and get them back, that the tabulated results would give a true reflection of America's feeling toward Prohibition and the soldiers' bonus. How was it done?

The telephone books of the country, which contain the huge total of some 7,800,000 names, and which exhaustive tests have proved to include a representative portion of the population, were chosen as the chief basis of THE DIGEST'S polling list of some 10,000,000 names. Such a list is open to two objections: it contains only 10 per cent. of women to 90 per cent. of men, and it lacks a due proportion of workingmen and workingwomen. To even matters up, therefore, THE DIGEST polled half a dozen leading factories of the country and sent out a special women's poll of 2,200,000 ballots. Women voters, in the last national election, were to the men as two-fifths to three-fifths and, counting 10 per cent. of women in the main poll, the supplementary poll virtually balanced the totals as between men and women. These women voters were chosen from voters' lists and city directories. Each State of the Union was given a share, based on its voting strength in the last national election. In most cases, the name of every tenth woman was selected. As in the case of the main poll, it will be seen, the choice was entirely automatic. There was no "hand-picking" either of names or localities.



WORKERS' VOTES IN SEALED BOXES.

A typical shipment of returns from one of the special factory polls, photographed as it arrived in THE DIGEST'S office. In all cases, the first count of the ballots was made by DIGEST representatives.

The complete poll, by comparison with the total number of citizens who voted in the last national election in 1920, shows that DIGEST ballots were sent out to more than a third of the total voting electorate. The actual percentage was 37.7. This average was not precisely maintained in all the States, but inequalities tended to balance each other. Thus, in the Middle Atlantic States, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, all predominantly "wet," the votes were sent out to 38.7 per cent. of the electorate.

In the much "drier" West South Central States, the percentage turned out to be 48.2. A careful balancing of the whole poll, including "wet" and "dry" sections, justifies the Philadelphia *North American's* observation that "variations and divergences have a way of neutralizing each other, and experts recognize that in the general average there is an indication of almost uncanny accuracy."

As a safeguard against forgery, the ballots were printed on special machines, which put a layer of color inside each card. By tearing the card, this inner streak of color could be seen. Only a very few machines are prepared to make paper of this sort, and their output was all accounted for during the time THE DIGEST'S balloting was in progress. Only one attempt at imitation, it appears, was made, and this seems to have been made in good faith. The ballot was a close copy of the regular DIGEST post-card, printed and sent in by a Massachusetts religious society. The total stood 165 for strict enforcement, 11 for modification, and none for repeal. On the "wet" side 80 ballots were caught, all "keyed" alike, and marked by the same railway post-office, at the same hour, apparently with the same pencil, and all voting for repeal. The total of irregular ballots shows 952 for strict enforcement, 248 for modification, and 133 for repeal. The large majority for enforcement is due to the enthusiasm of several "dry" workers who, it appears, copied THE DIGEST ballot more or less perfectly and canvassed for votes among their friends. Even if all of these irregular ballots had been counted, of course, the result would have been comparable to an extra drop of water in a bucketful.

On a slightly different plane is the vote received on ballots cut from newspaper advertisements and from THE DIGEST'S own pages. In spite of the fact that all of these sample ballots were labeled, in large letters, "Not valid for voting," a total of 11,963 were received. They stand 4,682 for enforcement, 4,587 for modification, 2,694 for repeal. On the bonus the irregular vote is 6,275 in favor to 5,634 opposed. The opinion disclosed, it will be seen, very closely approximates that of the complete poll. The difference, which may be significant, is in an increase in the vote for enforcement and for repeal, with a decrease in the vote for modification, thus indicating, possibly, that the people who took the trouble to cut out these ballots, and vote them, felt rather more strongly on the subject than did the general voters.

The same general inference may be drawn from the distribution of votes in the women's poll.

The poll, by and large, has probably aroused more comment and general interest than has ever been aroused by a similar venture undertaken by any American magazine. Both in the number of ballots sent out and returned, it is comparable only to the Presidential Primary undertaken by THE DIGEST two years ago, along similar lines. Papers in England, France and Scotland have carried cables about it, and a subscriber sends us a copy of *The Wireless Press News*, printed on a steamer en route between America and Japan, containing a radio dispatch bulletined over an area of 46,000,000 square miles of Pacific Ocean, which carries the latest returns on THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Prohibition poll.

A number of correspondents have suggested the use of such a post-card ballot by the Government on questions concerning which information seems to be required of a sort not easily gotten at in the primaries. One suggestion is that such a vote might be taken every three months, the ballot cards to be distributed by the Post-office Department to each voter, to be marked and mailed, franked to Representatives in Washington, who would then be in a position to know what their constituents wish.

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RAIDING "REDS" IN MICHIGAN

WERE "RED" ACTIVITIES responsible for many of the acts of violence during the first two months of the railroad strike? Or are Government officials "kicking up the dust," as the Brooklyn *Eagle* suggests, "to hide the fact that they have failed to capture the criminals who have been wrecking trains?" The recent round-up of radicals meeting at their annual convention deep in the Michigan woods is said by Federal and Michigan State officials to have yielded documentary evidence that the existing railroad strike was to be used as a means of spreading the "Red" program of violence. And the arrest of William Z. Foster, leader of the steel strike in 1919, present head of the Trades Union Educational League, and said to be in charge of the Michigan convention, "bared a wide-spread 'one-big-union' propaganda among railroad workers and gave valuable information concerning a systematic series of radical meetings in railroad centers," says a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Globe*. The arrest of seventeen other so-called radicals, and the seizure of the personal portfolios and papers of seventy-one, "broke up one of the greatest radical conspiracies in recent years," declares another Chicago dispatch. As the Washington *Star* informs us:

"There were over sixty present, from all parts of the country, with representatives from Russia, and their purpose was, according to the documents that were found, to promote seditious unrest, to foster strikes, to dominate the trade unions, by boring from within, and eventually to set up here a Soviet system of Government."

In the "Red" raids of 1920 in Chicago truckloads of radical literature were captured, but in the recent Michigan raid personal letters, memoranda, minutes of meetings and reports of committees were found. "This latest plot against the peace of the United States was more systematic and wider in scope than anything ever before discovered," avers one of the Federal investigators; "it caused much violence in the rail strike. Moreover, there is a clear trail of evidence in the captured documents leading from the Russian Communist Internationale to recent labor uprisings." In the confiscated portfolios were plans written by secretaries of Lenine and Trotzky, it is said, whereby the Government of the United States might be supplanted by a Government of Soviets. There were scores of pamphlets, all advocating the utmost in revolutionary tactics, according to the New York *Times*. Even the Army and Navy were to have their Communist groups. In two barrels buried deep in the ground were found lists of the membership of the Communist party, with cabalistic markings to denote their standing, together with notes of the amalgamation of the Communist party of America with the Workers party of America, the Friends of Soviet Russia, the Trades Union Educational League, and others. Foster, in a letter to a subordinate, had written, "the first big job of the league will be to set afoot a wide-spread movement to enthuse the sixteen railroad unions with fighting spirit and to amalgamate them into one compact organization." We are told in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Times* that—

"The Communist party of America was organized in Chicago in 1919. During its early struggles schism developed in its ranks, and later the Communist Labor party was organized from the dissatisfied element. The remaining element was the ultra-radical group—those who openly avowed their belief that violence was the only method by which they could hope to overthrow the Government of the United States. At first they were an open organization. Then, on New Year's Day, 1920, agents, under the direction of State's Attorney Hoyne (of Chicago), swooped down on their quarters in a series of raids which netted virtually all their leaders. A few escaped. Many were convicted.

"Since that time the party has been working at all times under cover. Now and then pamphlets would appear from some mysterious source. In each case they were revolutionary in tone. 'Hang the Capitalists and Seize the Government,' was their motto."

"Holding views similar to those of Lenine and Trotzky, Foster sees nothing but beneficence coming from the abolition of the present economic system," explains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* "he would do away with wages and profits entirely, eliminate money and private property, and eventually do away with the United States Government as it exists to-day." As we read in the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times:*

"Foster is credited with being the foremost radical in America to-day, having built up that reputation during the past few years upon his activities in fomenting various 'irregular' strikes. He is the advocate of the 'one big union' idea, to which most if not all the leaders of long-established labor unions are opposed. He thrives upon industrial troubles and is indefatigable in the work of insidious propaganda. His cunning is indicated by the title selected for his league, which intelligent trade unionists believe is a cloak to serve the devil in."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, whose leadership Foster challenged during the steel strike of 1919, charges Foster with direct connection with the Russian Soviet. "Sovietism is being practised in all parts of the country at the present moment," declares the Washington *Star*, "and the unions are being used as cloaks for the radicals." "Yet no Government can permit the open advocacy of violence, such as the Communist party has been guilty of," maintains the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Continues this paper:

"Ours is normally a law-abiding people, and in normal circumstances it might be difficult for any group of conspirators to work serious injury to our institutions. But with two strikes still unsettled, with many ordinarily peaceful citizens in an irritated or turbulent mood, it would be negligence on the part of the Government to permit agitation of this sort to continue. The Communists, the I. W. W.'s and the rest have gone far beyond Communist speeches. They are threatening life and property and the foundations of the social order. There should be no hesitation in meting out strict and impartial justice to them. It is not merely what they say which makes the Reds dangerous; it is what they do."

Other editors, however, are not disturbed by frequent reports of "Red" activities, in Chicago or elsewhere. And as for Foster, the Minnesota *Star*, a Minneapolis labor daily, assures us that he "is one of the ablest labor leaders in the United States. He is a builder and an idealist, and he is not destructive in any sense." There is danger, warns the conservative Brooklyn *Eagle*, that "prosecution of people merely because they are Communists . . . will do more harm than good by starting the cry of persecution."

In the opinion of the New York *World*, which recalls the activities of former Attorney-General Palmer against Communists, the Michigan raid is the result of "hysteria." Says *The World:*

"It would be quite safe to allow the Communist party to hold its annual convention in the center of New York City in Bryant Park or the Town Hall. The party ought to be welcome to all the converts it can make in the year 1922; if it gets enough to start a local of the Ku Klux Klan it will be doing well. Communism is 'busted' in this country, so is radical-baiting."

The recent Michigan activities of the Department of Justice also reminds the Socialist New York *Call* "of the days of Palmer's raids, when yeggism by high officials of the Government was in fashion." This is *The Call's* interpretation of the Government's attitude toward Communists, as shown in its recent procedure:

"These raids simply mean the development of a native cossackism in the United States. Each one is aimed not at the particular labor organization concerned, but is intended to terrorize every section of the labor movement of the country. The Communist party is a very small organization and it can not be said that it has had any perceptible influence on the mass of workers. Not by the wildest stretch of the imagination can it be said that the railroads, mines and other industries were about to fall as a prize to the Communist party. The raid is simply a part of a menacing policy designed to terrorize the organized workers in general."

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HELPING BRAZIL CELEBRATE

ROLLING DOWN TO RIO aboard the *Pan America* goes our Secretary of State on a mission to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, attended Uncle Sam's birthday party at Philadelphia (Uncle was 100 years old then) and Mr. Richard Morrill Whitney observes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that "because of this, in part, President Harding is planning to visit the Brazilian Centennial Exposition if public affairs will permit." At all events Secretary Hughes "will head the official American delegation" which will participate in the opening ceremonies at Rio, and we are fortunate in having so able a representative, thinks the New York *Herald*, reminding us that—

"Secretary Hughes, officially as the chief of the diplomatic department of the United States Government and personally as a sensible, intelligent and peace-loving American, has just played an important part in bringing to the promise of amicable settlement the generation-old dispute between Chile and Peru, growing out of the Tacna-Arica problem. The man who succeeded in removing an irritant so dangerous in its potentialities has displayed a truly American spirit, and his services to all Americans, wherever they are domiciled, merit the recognition they have received."

There will be abundant opportunity for the exercise of diplomatic tact at Rio, remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which notes that—

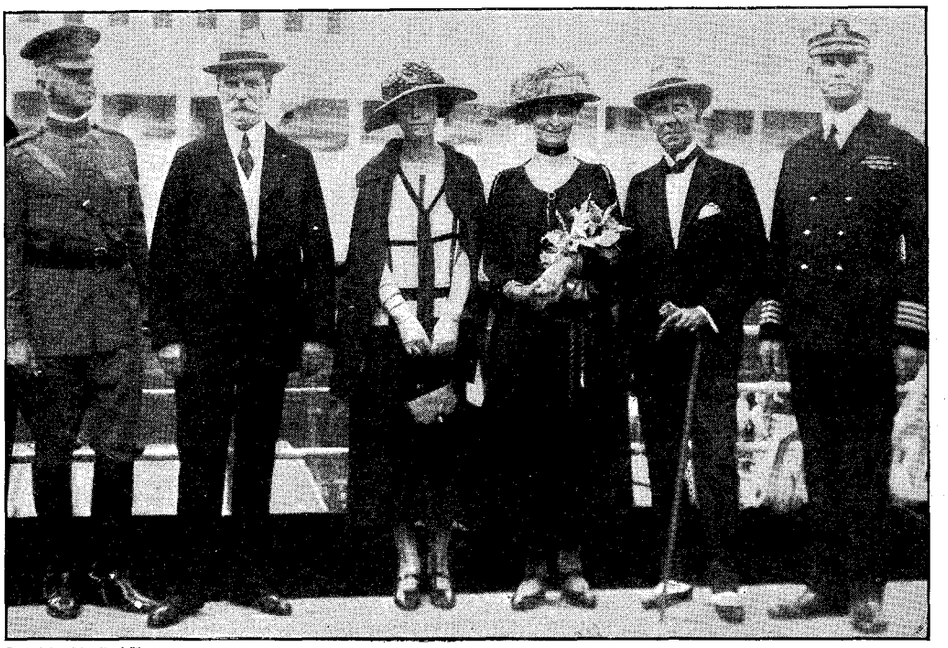
"The rôle of Uncle Sam as the benevolent 'big brother' of the Latin republics is notoriously difficult. So far, the spirit of pan-American union does not appear to be seriously threatened; in fact, a Brazilian speaker at the Williamstown, Mass., political forum assured his audience that the Latins are trying 'to be good friends, without getting into a stupid and useless animosity against the American union.' But the same speaker admits that the much-talked-of 'A. B. C.' combination of a few years ago, comprising Argentina, Brazil and Chile, was inspired by temporary 'antagonism to the United States, coupled with identity of local interests.'"

A rather curious attempt to account for South American "antagonism to the United States" enlivened the proceedings of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., where, according to the Baltimore *News*, Dr. Lima of Brazil "complained of an economic hitch"—namely, "the high price of the dollar in terms of other nations' currencies." As the *News* tells us:

"A man seeking to buy our goods with money worth less than its par value in dollars sees prices in American dollars as unduly high, and inclines to take advantage of the better rates offered by sellers whose currencies are even more depreciated than his. But to harbor resentment is not logical. South Americans would hardly suggest that we debase our money through paper issues because other nations' money has suffered a decline."

But even if the Brazilians seem now and then a bit unreasonable—from our point of view, at least—mere economic interest should be enough to make us desirous of cultivating friendly relations with them, argues Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who remarks in the New York *Times:*

"When Mr. Hughes puts foot on Brazilian soil he will do so with the knowledge and full appreciation of the fact that in the last twelve months our South American exchanges have exceeded in value the sum of our whole world trade before the Spanish War, and he will be conversant with the fact that during the same period American finance has invested in the Government and municipal loans of these countries a larger amount of our capital and our savings than have been invested in loans and in State undertakings of Europe, Asia and Africa from the day of our independence down to the present time."



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THEY ARE ON THE WAY TO RIO.

The Secretary of State and his party on the steamship *Pan America*, which is taking them to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro, From the reader's left to right, the photograph shows General R. L. Bullard, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, the Secretary's daughter; Mrs. Hughes, Augusto C. de Alençar, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, and Admiral Carl T. Vogelgesang.

Then, too, "Brazil is one of the main supports of the organized peace that prevails in the Western Hemisphere," the New York *World* reminds us, adding:

"Her interests are our interests, and we have always marched well together. Any act that will increase understanding between the two nations and help them to preserve as equal partners the integrity and independence of the American nations is a service to civilization."

However, we are informed that the dove of Peace had recently a bad quarter of an hour in Brazil, where, according to the Peoria *Star*,

"The effectiveness of a modern censorship is well illustrated by the events that have been taking place within the past four weeks. Cable dispatches from that country indicated that a regiment of soldiers had mutinied, but that the mutiny had been put down after a spirited clash with the 'regular' soldiers. It appears, however, that Brazil has had a real revolution on hand and that it was only after the most desperate fighting that it was suppressed. The fighting raged through the streets of the city of Rio de Janeiro, and great damage was done. News that a revolution was raging would in the very nature of things shut off the influx of visitors from foreign shores and would have seriously interfered with the success of the centennial. However, peace has once more been restored and the centennial is going ahead at full blast. Brazil is one of the richest countries in natural resources on the globe. It is larger than the United States, its territory is being rapidly developed and it has more square miles of fertile soil than any other country. In time it should become one of the richest of the nations of the earth."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

CRIME wave in Germany records no counterfeiters.—*Wall Street Journal.*

NATURALLY the soft coal strike was broken before the hard coal strike.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THOSE railroad strikers are so dogged in their determination that even the service is curtailed.—*Manila Bulletin.*

STATISTICS compiled by the "Rock the Boat" League prove that it's safer to blow out the gas than to step on it.—*Life.*

WHEN Columbus first sighted dry land, he probably didn't realize how dry it would become.—*Medford Mail-Tribune.*

APPARENTLY all the unavailable coal is needed to fire the engines that haul the coal to distant points.—*Eugene Daily Guard.*

AS we look over the situation, it occurs to us that the only man who has occasion to rejoice is James M. Cox.—*Coatesville Record.*

IT is said that Germany is about to pay something on account. We gather that this means something on account of pressure. —*Manila Bulletin.*

ANOTHER millionaire has just married a musical comedy actress. It's funny how these singers are able to catch on to the heirs.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IN the future, those belligerent European diplomats who regard war as a game should be compelled to play all games on the home grounds.—*Life.*

KEITH Bans "Wet" Jokes.—Headline. Mumm's the word, and Extra Dry.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

THE Soviet Government has accomplished one aim; it has perfected the nationalization of poverty.—*Detroit News.*

IT is rumored that Mr. De Valera has on several occasions eluded capture by disguising himself as an Irishman. —*Punch.*

IN this country sapient editorial comment on Chinese affairs has reference chiefly to the rising and setting of Dr. Sun.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

IT may be some time before the country is in a stable condition, but it has at least reached a garage condition.—*New York Evening Mail.*

So far as we can make out its attitude, Germany is about ready to demand that it be permitted to live off the interest on its debt.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT was bad enough when rains were destroying the crops, but now that the golf courses are being ruined the situation may not be regarded as other than calamitous.—*Labor (Washington).*

GERMANY believes she would now be able to stand a loan—*New York Evening Mail.*

WHENEVER the indemnity falls due, the Allies prepare for another German gas attack.—*Life.*

AND Mr. Harding had such great hopes that this first term would be a term of endearment.—*Erie Times.*

YOU may be in a bad business; but suppose you ran a life insurance company in Ireland?—*Toledo News-Bee.*

THE worst indictment against free verse is that it is not only free, but free and easy.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THERE'S nothing new under the sun. Esau gave up his seniority rights for a mess of pottage.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

WHENEVER Lloyd George has a generous moment, he forgives Germany a little more of the debt she owes France.—*Bethlehem Globe.*

THE people who are not worrying are those who think the crop movement is some kind of a new dance step.—*Zanesville Times-Recorder.*

IT'S none of our business, but as Lenine recovers from death after death, we can't help wondering what kind of glands he uses.—*McKeesport Record.*

AN enterprising American firm has designed a machine for testing the strength of packing-cases. In this country, of course, we rely on our Railway Companies.—*Punch.*

THE proposal of Herr Fischer that the Allies should finance Germany in the present crisis suggests that he has completely recovered from his recent nerve trouble.—*Punch.*

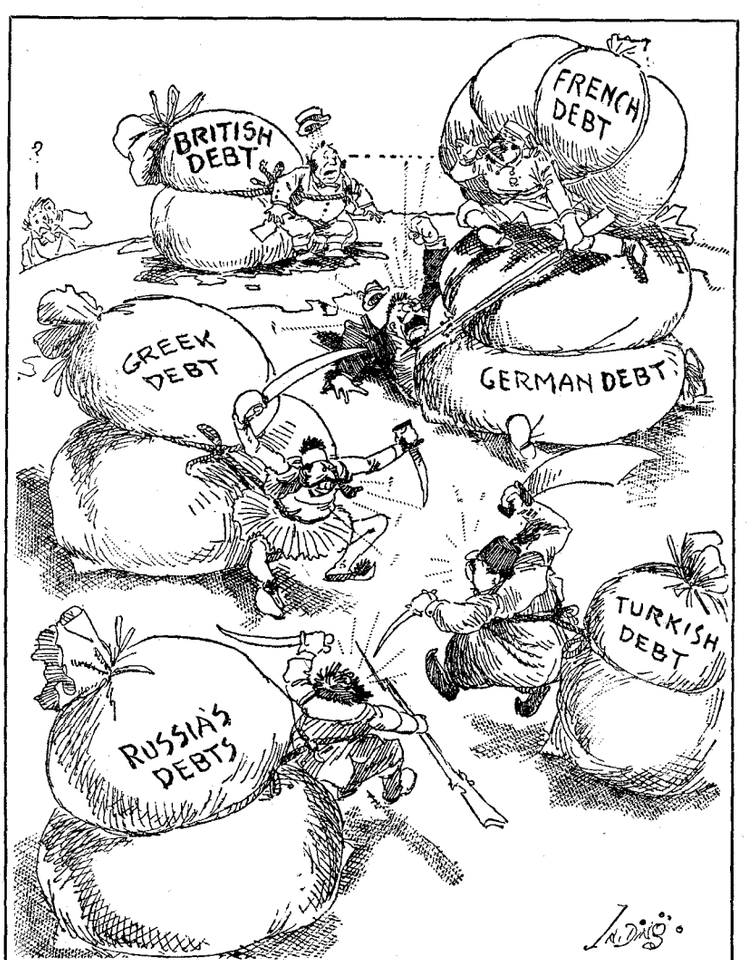
WE see by the papers that we are going to have a coal commission. The important question, however, is whether we are going to have coal.—*New York Sun.*

MRS. HARDING has joined the S. P. C. A. The initials probably stand for Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to the Administration.—*New York Sun.*

SENATOR EDGE maintains that the tariff bill should be elastic. Undoubtedly bearing in mind that it's those elastic things that keep other things up.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IF Europe is slow about coming across with the amount of her debt to us, maybe we can send a few lecturers over there and get it that way.—*New York Evening Mail.*

ACCORDING to insurance actuaries people are living longer now. An Irishman writes to say that it isn't that they are really living longer, but that they take longer to do it. —*Punch.*



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PERHAPS IT IS JUST AS WELL THEY'RE ALL PRETTY WELL TIED DOWN.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

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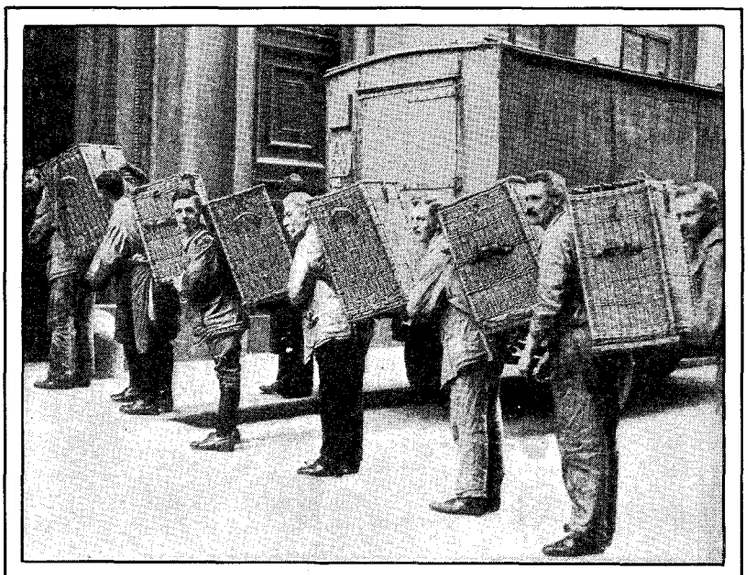
FOREIGN - COMMENT

AUSTRIA AS "THE PREY OF EUROPE"

THE REMNANT OF A GREAT EMPIRE seems doomed to become voluntarily or involuntarily the prey of its immediate neighbors, said some London editors in noting the continued decline of Austria, where the cost of living increased 100 per cent. during twelve days of August, the crown was at 84,000 to the dollar, and paper money was estimated at nearly one trillion crowns. Soon thereafter we read of a journey made by Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the Austrian Premier, to seek help at Berlin, Prague, and Verona, where he met successively the foreign ministers of Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Italy. Vienna dispatches report that after his conference with Signor Schanzer, Italy's Foreign Minister, Dr. Seipel announced forthcoming concrete proposals calculated to "preclude the immediate collapse of Austria which has been felt to be inevitable." The result of this announcement, we are told, was to excite suspicion in Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia that Italy is playing "her own game with the Austrian Premier." The Prague correspondent of the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* reported that Prague sentiment inclined to believe that Italy "may be meaning to present the Powers with an accomplished fact." Such a solution of the situation, he adds, "would not be tolerated by Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, which countries probably would have the support of France."



MONEY BY THE BASKET.

Hampers of Austrian paper money for deposit in the vaults of a Vienna bank. Nearly one trillion crowns of Austrian paper money have been issued, and at the end of August the crown was 84,000 to the dollar.

It is pointed out by the Paris correspondent of a New York daily that for more than a year the big European nations have "blamed failure to help Austria on America's refusal to remit her claim for payment of some $20,000,000 due for food relief." Some months ago America did what was asked, it is recalled, but the crown "still falls, and Austria still begs her neighbors for aid." This informant tells us further that—

"At the recent London Conference all that was done was to refer Austria once more to the League of Nations. In Paris it was said this was done after Signor Schanzer, Italy's Foreign Minister, refused point blank to join in a project of aid favored by the French, and always, according to the French, Mr. Lloyd George sided with him. At the same time Signor Schanzer served notice that Italy would intervene militarily in Austria if Austria joined Germany or the Little Entente or had a revolution. The French openly accuse Italy of wishing to see a situation arise which would justify her intervention.

"In the meantime Rome is busy sending out reports about Austria desiring a monetary and commercial union with Italy. Altho Rome has it that the Austrians originated the idea, the Austrian Chancellor insists it came from Rome.

"Now the French-conducted Little Entente would perhaps like to work toward aligning Austria with it, making firmer the connection between Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia, whose Foreign Minister, Benes, is the one diplomat who has promised concrete aid to Austria. But that would be too much like reorganizing old Austria to please Italy, and she has so informed Austria and the Little Entente nations.

"Austria can not under the terms of the Peace Treaty join up with Germany. Italy, while withholding aid, forbids her tying up with the Little Entente. As the French papers point out, Austria is being brought by Italy to see that her only way out is toward Italy. A monetary union with Italy would mean immediate wonders for the poor Austrians, and no one who knows the rôle Germany played in the industrial development of Northern Italy can doubt the value the Tyrol corridor would be to Rome."

The French semi-official view, as revealed in the Paris *Temps*, is as follows:

"An Italian protectorate over Austria would place a barrier between the two Slav States in Central Europe—Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. In 1919, when it was a question of uniting these two States by a corridor, Italy opposed it. She will be continuing her policy if she installs herself in Vienna.

"Theoretically, at least, her protectorate would procure her another advantage. Once she had accustomed six million Austrians to live under her dependence, she would perhaps be ready to play a continental policy with Germany, the Austrians playing the rôle of lien between their Germanic brothers and their Latin protectors."

According to the Paris *Journal des Débats* Italy "does not wish the Succession States, which constitute the Little Entente, to have too strong a position in Central Europe. Therefore she uses the desperate straits of Austria to affirm her hegemony in the regions where formerly the Hapsburgs ruled." This authoritative daily adds that "some Italians think that thus their country will be able to practise more readily a policy of rapprochement with Germany."

Meanwhile it appears that the journey of the Austrian Premier Dr. Seipel to Prague and Berlin seeking aid for Austria elicited a note from the Italian Government which was addrest to the Governments of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania, reiterating Italy's opposition to Austria's union with Germany or Austria's entry into the Little Entente. Vienna dispatches inform us that the note indicated that "should Italy be confronted with such an accomplished fact she would consider it a *casus belli*." The Austrian Premier, Dr. Seipel, informed Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, say Rome dispatches, that the price of bread in Austria had increased 100 per cent. during the month of August, and meat had risen similarly. In Dr. Seipel's opinion, unless means were found to relieve the Austrian situation soon, there was danger that

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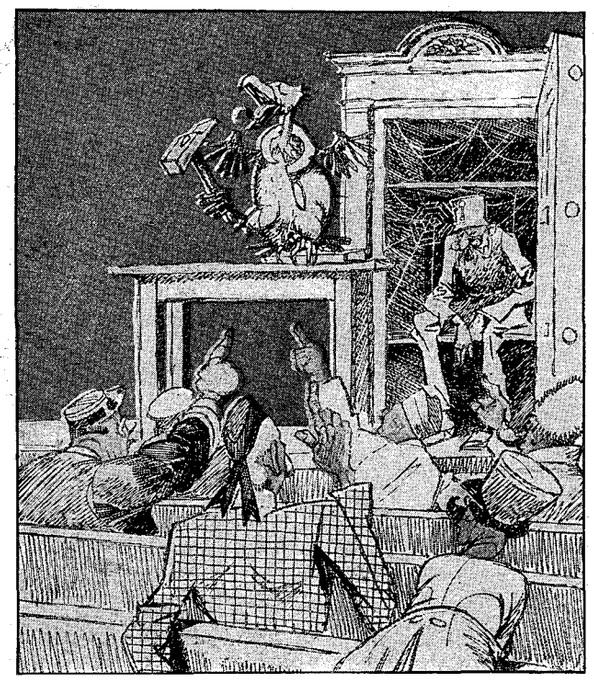
"Bolshevist agents would succeed in inciting the masses to anarchy." When Austria first appealed to the Entente for aid, Dr. Seipel further declared, £5,000,000 would have been sufficient to meet urgent needs, but now he said £15,000,000 would be necessary. The Austrian Minister to Italy, Herr Kwiatkowski, is reported in the Rome *Epoca* as stating on the subject of the Allied help given to Austria that—

"Great Britain granted us £2,500,000, France 50,000,000 francs and Italy 70,000,000 lire, but only a part of these credits have been paid. It is urgent that we receive the balance of them at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile Austrian currency is slumping, necessitating a raise in salaries of those employed in the civil services, which causes further depreciation. Vienna and Austria formerly received all they needed from the Austrian provinces, but these now belong to other countries, which keep



AUSTRIA ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

THE EAGLE: "What bids am I offered?"

—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

the products for themselves or export them elsewhere on better terms. We are now only beginning to manufacture sugar, which formerly came from Czecho-Slovakia."

The visit of Dr. Seipel to Premier Benes of Czecho-Slovakia brings up the question of how closely united to Czecho-Slovakia Austria might become, and what the mutual benefit would be. Meanwhile a survey of all the possibilities of union that confront Austria is offered by the Berlin correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper, who writes:

"One has only to look at the map of Europe to observe how critical a geographical, trade, and military position she occupies. Should Austria join Germany it would add 6,000,000 people to the German Reich and would almost certainly mean the cooperation of Hungary with Germany, which would drive a wedge into the Little Entente, which is decidedly under French hegemony. It would also join the monarchists and anti-Entente group of militant Bavarians with the monarchists of militant Hungary.

"For a long time Bavarian monarchists have been making Austria the headquarters for conspiracies and a refuge for monarchists wanted by the Federal German police, and during the recent Salzburg musical festival German imperial flags decorated many houses. On the other hand, should Austria join Czecho-Slovakia it would solidify the latter Entente to one of the strongest military powers in Europe and extend French hegemony to completely surround Germany, except for the small Swiss frontier, and establish French influence from Poland to Greece."

NORWEGIAN FISH AND PROHIBITION

AS LONG AS SPAIN raised a national thirst by eating Norway's dried fish, we are told, it seemed natural to the countrymen of Don Quixote that Norway should be thirsty enough from eating fish at home to want Spanish wine. So when Norway adopted a Prohibition law some two years ago, excluding imports of all liquor containing more than 14 per cent. of alcohol, a rift ensued in her relations not only with Spain but with other wine-producing countries, including France and Portugal. Some time ago a commercial treaty was concluded with France by which limited quantities of stronger liquor were allowed to be imported, and now the Norwegian press informs us that negotiations with Spain have resulted in the conclusion of a commercial treaty as a "provisional settlement of the question of wine imports." Moreover the Storting has authorized the Government of Norway to continue negotiations with all the wine-producing countries and to examine proposals for treaties with these countries in order that the Storting may have information on which to act at the earliest date possible. Meanwhile, the trade treaty with Spain has sharpened the lines of political division in Norway, it is related, and has settled the alcohol dispute only temporarily. A faithful supporter of the Left, which favors Prohibition, is the Christiania *Dagbladet*, which regrets that the Treaty has been passed, especially as its passing involved the Left "in alliance with its fiercest opponents," and this daily adds:

"It would have been a much more natural solution if the Treaty had been passed by the Left with the help of those parties whose view of these matters—particularly of the question of the importance of a referendum—is much nearer to that of the Left. But the Communists and the Socialists in this matter have placed themselves squarely on the foundation of a customs war and have been immune to common sense."

Another of the leading Government organs, the *Stavanger Aftenblad*, deplores the compromise by which the Treaty with Spain was put through, believing that "even tho the Government does what it can to defend the Prohibition line at all points, we fear that the wine countries have received a new stimulus to raise their demand for admissible liquors as high as possible."

But the Conservative press is happy that the Government is now obliged to furnish the Storting with full information about the final trade treaties to be concluded with both Spain and Portugal, including an eventual solution of the question of free trade. Among these journals the Christiania *Morgenbladet* views the present step taken by the Government "as one that the country and the voters have reason to be content with." First, because "it signifies a break in the falsely exalted Prohibition policy, under which the people have suffered all too long"; and secondly, because "a continuance of trade war has been avoided." An opposition organ, the Christiania *Tidens Tegn*, is pleased with the alliance of the non-Socialist parties which brought about the trade treaties with Spain, and says that this alliance "has strengthened the business life and the credit of the country just as much as the confusion which seemed imminent would have weakened it."

The Communist proposal, that the present Prohibition policy of Norway should not be altered before a public referendum had been held, was defeated by a vote of 93 to 56, and we are told that a number of the representatives of the Government party voted in favor of this resolution. The leading organ of the Communists, the Christiania *Socialdemokraten* maintains that the parties of both the Left and the Right have committed themselves by their action in this matter, and that the working class does not care which of the two parties has committed itself more. A similar opinion is voiced by the chief organ of the Socialists, the Christiania *Arbeider-Politiken*, which expresses the belief that the end of wine prohibition has started, and that this

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legislation will succumb at the next stage of its consideration. Also a very different organ, the conservative business daily, *Norges Handels-og-Sjofartstidende*, greets the trade treaty with Spain as "the sentence of death to Prohibition," which will prove advantageous to Norway's relations not only with Spain but with the whole foreign world.

A FINANCE TEST OF GREEK AIMS

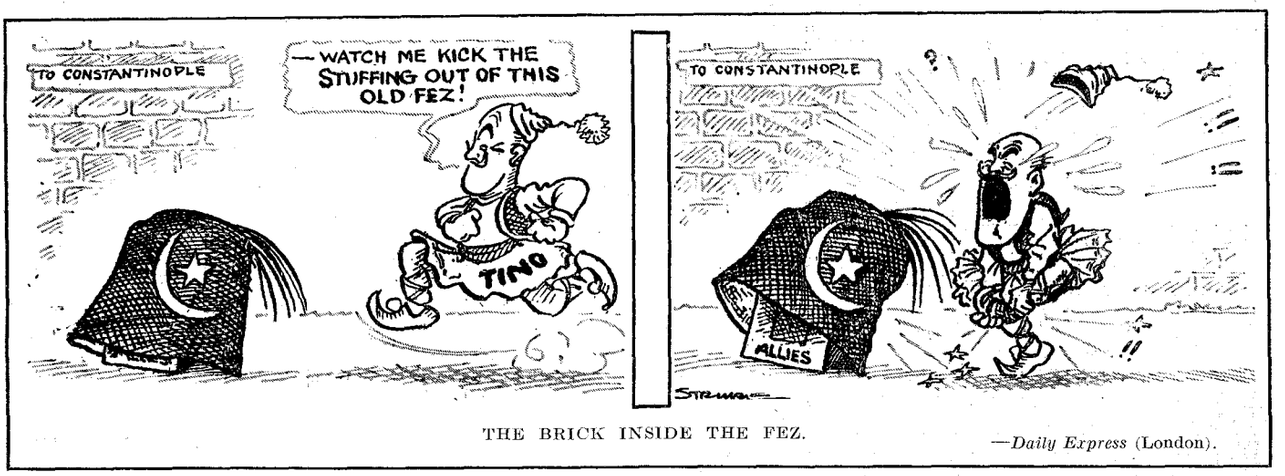
GREEK AMBITIONS and Greek financial resources are subjected to severe scrutiny in some quarters, from which we hear that as a small country with a small Army it is rash for Greece to attempt what even great countries take big risks in venturing. Such remarks are elicited by the recent Greek threat to occupy Constantinople, in making which various British journals say that Greece "made a false move and put herself in the wrong." Greek occupation of Constantinople, says the London *Economist*, would no doubt relieve the strain imposed on the sympathies of her people by the deadlock in Asia Minor. Also there is some plausibility, it is conceded, in the Greek contention that Allied occupation of Constantinople, which was intended to check the Angora Nationalists has enabled them to strengthen their forces, to defy the Allies, and to proceed with the extermination of the Christian population of Anatolia. This London financial authority tells us further:—

"The Greek Government has disclaimed any intention of conflict with the Allies, but only after they had taken precautions against an advance; and it is by no means difficult to understand the impatience of the Greek people. But the Greek Army is not free from the suspicion of blood-guilt in respect of the Moslem population, and it is clear that the possession of Constantinople by any one of the Balkan or Levant States would imperil peace in the Near East. Twenty-five years ago Greek impatience, coupled with an unjustified expectation of help from one or other of the Great Powers, led the nation into military and financial disaster, and brought about the sequestration of the best part of its revenues for the service of the foreign debt. Those revenues have since increased greatly, and are still increasing; the surplus has been pledged for the service of various railway loans, and, we believe, is still fully adequate for that purpose; but the whole remainder was assigned last April as the first security for the service of a forced loan. The Report of the Debt Commission in 1921, shows that the Commission has strongly condemned the financial policy of the Greek Government. The yield of the assigned revenues for 1921 shows a large increase over that of 1920 in every item but stamps, in which the decrease is trifling; further improvements may result from better methods of selling and shipping Naxos emery, and of management of the Piræus Customs; and the mobilization has stimulated the revenue from tobacco."

But this increase, *The Economist* goes on to say, must be due mainly to the extension of Greek territory, and the cost of administering that territory falls "not on the assigned revenues, but on the other income of the Government." We read then:

"The bondholders get their full interest for 1922, and an additional payment, varying from 42 to 40 per cent., for the different groups of the pre-1898 loans, but the improvement in the plus-values available for distribution among them is more than offset by the fall in exchange, due to the inflation of the currency, against which the Debt Commission has protested repeatedly, but in vain. Early in 1920 the drachma was at par with sterling; in 1921 the addition of 400 million drachmæ to the forced currency caused a heavy fall; at the beginning of 1922 the rate was about 100 drachmæ to the pound sterling; now it is about 155. The bondholders are safeguarded by the Commission, but the Government is approaching bankruptcy, and persistent defiance of the Powers could only hasten it on its downward path."

Meanwhile London dispatches inform us of a Conference to be held at Venice in which the Greco-Turkish problem will be considered by Great Britain, France, and Italy on the one hand, and by Greece and both the Constantinople and Angora Turks on the other. The object of the conference is "not to make definite peace, but to propose grounds for a full-fledged peace conference," and we are told that:



THE BRICK INSIDE THE FEZ.

—*Daily Express* (London).

"The Allies will insist that a declaration of armistice shall be one of the conditions imposed and will not listen to the Angora demand for the evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks before the conference comes together.

"The basis of the conference will be proposals for a settlement of the Near East situation made in March by the Allied Foreign Ministers at Paris. These included the retirement of Greece from Smyrna, the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Constantinople to the Gallipoli Peninsula and the demilitarization of zones between European Turkey and Grecian Thrace along the southern shore of the Dardanelles.

"These terms were not entirely welcome to either Athens or Angora. The Turks in particular raised objections to the loss of Adrianople, one of their holy cities, but it is believed that they recognized that there was a good deal in the proposals worth making inquiries about. Greece, now that she has declared the autonomy of Smyrna, will undoubtedly raise strong objection to its restoration to Turkish rule, but it is hoped here that both countries need a settlement so badly that they will be willing to accept the Venice invitation."

The reply of the Greek Government to the protest of the Entente against the occupation of Constantinople appears in an Athens dispatch to *Le Journal Des Hellènes* (Paris), and from it we learn that the action of Greece was prompted by the wish to obtain peace between the Turks and the Greeks through a decisive stroke. The attitude of the Entente Powers, we read further, prevents Greece from pursuing this objective which the Greek Government claims it was entitled to pursue. Meanwhile the note asks the Powers to give serious attention to the responsibility they have incurred by delaying a definitive peace and prolonging the intolerable situation in the Near East, with its possible calamitous consequences for Christians.

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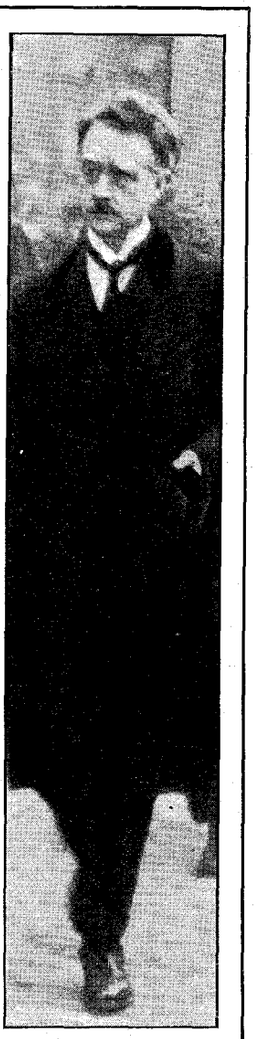
RICHARD MULCAHY,

The Irish General who succeeds Michael Collins as Minister of Defense for the Free State Government.

CARRYING ON THE IRISH FREE STATE

WHILE ASSASSINATION and private execution tactics used against the British by the Sinn Fein seem to be in practise against Irish Free State supporters by the Irish Irregulars, say some Irish press correspondents, nevertheless the status arranged by the Treaty that brought the Free State into being "remains secure tho under fire." Attention is called to the message of Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, telegraphed to William T. Cosgrave, acting head of the Provisional Government in Ireland, in which Mr. Churchill, says: "I take the earliest opportunity, in this hour of tragedy for Ireland and of intense difficulties for the Irish Provisional Government of assuring you of the confidence felt by the British Government that the Treaty position will be faithfully and resolutely maintained. . . . For our part we hold ourselves bound on the Treaty business and will meet good faith with good faith and good-will with good-will to the end."



WM. T. COSGRAVE,

Acting head of the Irish Free State, who with other colleagues of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, will "take up the same task with the same determination and confidence."

In reply to Mr. Churchill's dispatch we are told that Mr. Cosgrave informed the British Government that the colleagues of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins "have the same faith, and stand by the same policy, and, tho overwhelmed with sorrow, take up the same task with the same determination and confidence." A further expression of the confident attitude of the colleagues of Mr. Collins is to be found in the official statement issued by the Irish Provisional Government immediately after the death of its head. This statement reads in part:

"The greatest and bravest of our countrymen has been snatched from us at a moment when victory smiled through the clouds upon the rising up of the nation to which he had dedicated all the powers of his magnificent manhood. . . . In every phase of the awakened activity of the nation, the construction, administration and execution of the military, the personality of Michael Collins was vivid and impelling. . . . He can not die. He will live in the rule of the people, which he gave his best to assert and confirm and which his colleagues undertake as a solemn charge to maintain."

The Dublin *Irish Times* similarly promises that the work to which Ireland has set its hand will be carried out tenaciously, and adds:

"The death of Michael Collins is a disaster for Ireland. Irishmen the world over will mourn him and will sink their heads in shame at the deep damnation of his taking off. That he should have met a tragic end at Irish hands is the darkest feature of this national calamity. He has fallen now within sight of the goal toward which he strove with such tenacity of purpose, but his death will serve only to strengthen the resolve of the Irish people that his work shall be carried to complete success."

Michael Collins "dared death so often in the struggle with England that men felt he could run all risks and emerge unharmed," says the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, and now "that he should have been killed by an Irish bullet is a tragedy too deep for tears." Heavy as is the personal loss, according to this daily, the national loss is greater. Among the Ulster press, the Belfast *Evening Telegram* considers that the blow to the Irish Free State in the loss of Collins and Griffith within such a short space is almost an irreparable one, and it adds:

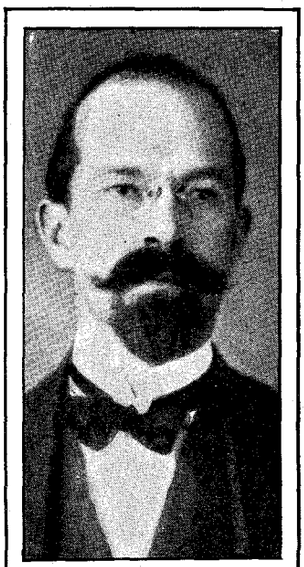
"Ulster will sympathize with the Free State in its trials and tragedies, which are directly due to Irishmen themselves. They have rightly or wrongly been given a great charge by the British Government, and it is for them to carry it on in spite of the disappointments and discouragements of recent months."

A reflection of the Die-hard point of view among the English press is afforded by the London *Morning Post*, which says:

"The foe in Ireland is not the ragged regiment of Republicans, but sheer Bolshevism. The constitutional aspect of the question falls into the background. This is a matter for the policeman. What in the world is the use of counting upon establishment of the Free State in Ireland when every leader of the Provisional Government, Collins or another who attempts to enforce law and order, is inevitably assassinated? Collins has gone. How long can Richard Mulcahy, who succeeds Collins in command of the Free State troops, retain his position?

"It is as yet too soon to estimate the effect upon the general situation of the loss of Collins, but it is nevertheless sufficiently obvious that in default of forces adequate to root out and destroy the murder gang the process of assassination may result in the supersession of the Free State Party by de Valera's men. And are we, then, to suppose that there will be no revenge taken by the dispossessed? But by that time Ireland will be in the grip of Bolshevist tyranny."

The murder of Michael Collins brings home to England the truth that "anarchy is raging in Ireland, that life is precarious, that property is unguarded, that civilization itself is threatened through sheer lack of power to keep barbarism under," declares the London *Daily Chronicle*, sometimes called "Lloyd George's newspaper," but it thinks that "intervention will be unnecessary if the successors of Griffith and Collins remain stedfast in their faith."



GEORGE GAVAN DUFFY,

Once Foreign Minister of the Irish Free State, who is spoken of as an important factor in carrying on the work of Griffith and Collins.

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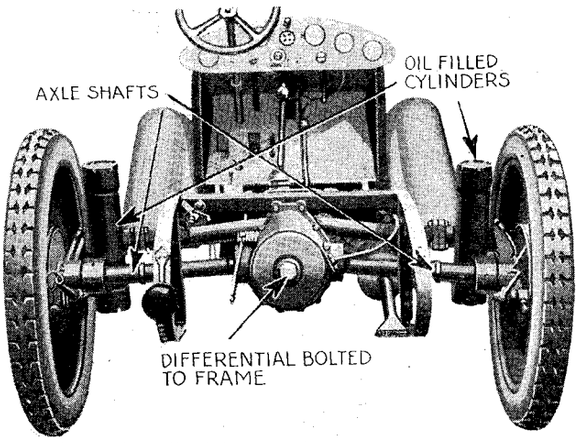
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TAKING THE JOLT OUT OF MOTORING

A COMPARISON OF THE SPRINGS of a modern motor car with those of the old horse-drawn vehicles, taking into account also the resilience of the pneumatic rubber tires, might lead one to believe that the limit had been reached in the direction of easy transportation on the highway. Yet the high speed of the automobile magnifies greatly the effect of the smallest obstacle or inequality on the road and makes necessary additional study of springs and their possibilities. Writing in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York), H. F. Blanchard tells us that inventors in all parts of the world are designing remarkable types of spring suspension that promise to reduce to the minimum not only the chance of breakage, but also the "unsprung weight" on which, to a large extent, depends a car's riding qualities. He continues:



Courtesy "Popular Science Monthly."

HERE "UNSPRUNG WEIGHT" IS REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.

In this French car each wheel is mounted on a lever arm, bearing on a coil spring in an oil-filled cylinder.

"One of the most interesting of the new designs appears on an automobile recently built in Australia—a car with springs especially constructed to stand fast driving on rough roads. It has six half-elliptic springs instead of the customary four. On each side of the car three springs are arranged in series under the frame. The front tips of the front springs are secured solidly to the front axle and the rear tips of the rear springs to the rear axle. The adjacent spring ends are linked to each other. The reason for this unusual construction is this:

"Fast driving on rough roads demands strong, stiff springs to insure against breakage; but stiff springs produce hard riding unless they are extremely long. In the Australian design, 'length' is obtained by linking a middle spring to the ends of the end springs.

"In England, an inventor has achieved the same result in a somewhat different fashion, reasoning that an extremely flexible spring is likely to break, whereas a strong, stiff one causes rough riding unless it is unduly long. To obtain extreme length in this design, the springs run from axle to axle and are clamped solidly to them. Only two leaves are used in each spring, but these are of extraordinary thickness, nearly one-half inch in section.

"Obviously when a wheel strikes a bump, the whole spring takes the shock, and because of its extreme length it softens the blow with great efficiency. Since the spring ends are clamped solidly to the axles and the spring is mounted in rubber blocks, the design is without spring bolts or shackles to wear loose or require lubrication. Among designers there is a growing tendency to eliminate these troublesome parts.

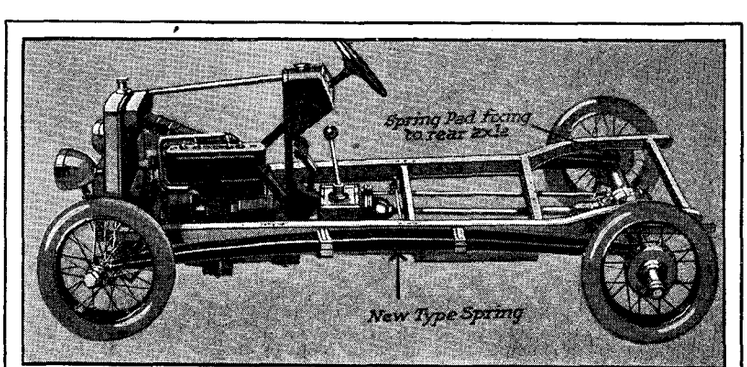
"In both the types described, as well as in other new designs, only a small portion of the spring moves up and down with the axle. This is also true of the well-known cantilever spring; but in the half-elliptic spring the majority of the spring mass moves up and down with the axle.

"The smaller the weight of parts moving up and down with the axles—unsprung weight, in other words—the better any car will ride. Unsprung weight includes not only the portions of the springs moving with the axles, but also the wheels, tires, axles, brakes, and all parts below the springs and not supported by them. Just as a heavy hammer will strike a harder blow than a light one, heavy unsprung parts, striking obstructions, will transmit a much harder blow to the body than light unsprung parts. This is why the cantilever is often preferred to the half-elliptic spring, and it is also why the two spring types just described are easy riding. The spring weight on the axles is very slight.

"In an effort to bring unsprung weight to the irreducible minimum, a French designer recently built an extraordinary car in which axles and springs of the usual type are entirely eliminated. The unsprung weight includes little more than tires and wheels. In place of leaf springs and axles, the mounting of each of the four wheels is a lever arm, the end of which bears against a coil spring housed in a closed cylinder. To check rebound and damp out oscillations a piston is provided in the lower end of this cylinder. If the wheel is pushed upward, it compresses the spring, but the rebound is impeded by a chamber full of glycerin that can escape only through small holes in a ring set in the piston head. As soon as the pressure is removed, the glycerin is returned to the bottom of the chamber by gravity.

"In the mounting of the rear wheels, which is somewhat similar to the front wheel mounting, the unusual feature is that the bevel gear and differential housing are bolted solidly to the rear frame cross member. Since the wheels move up and down while the bevel housing is stationary, two universals are employed in each axle shaft. This design, properly worked out, must develop perfection in riding qualities because unsprung weight is at an absolute minimum."

It is possible, Mr. Blanchard now tells us, to do away with the axle altogether, or at least to combine the spring with it. In the United States an "axleless car" is now being developed. Unlike the French design just described, leaf springs of a special type are employed. We read:



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SPRINGS EXTENDING FROM AXLE TO AXLE.

"The wheels are mounted on the ends of two leaf springs set transversely at the front and at the rear. The springs thus take the place of the axles. The mounting

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of the rear axle mechanism is similar to that employed in the French car. A very light tubular member is used at front and rear to hold the wheels parallel.

"Another special type of leaf spring, developed by an American designer, automatically adjusts itself to the load, so that a car with one passenger will ride as well as it will with seven passengers. The spring is strong enough to withstand any blow, yet delicate enough to produce easy riding. Spring bolts and shackles are eliminated with all their difficulties. Paradoxically, these advantages are obtained by simplifying the construction so that this spring may be made more cheaply than existing types. At first glance it resembles a full elliptic, but further inspection reveals that the usual spring bolts that hold the ends of the elliptic type together are missing. Top and bottom spring units are given a reverse curve and resemble a bow. The ends of the two bows are clamped together, so that as the spring is comprest, the ends simply move farther out, thus making spring bolts or shackles unnecessary. The more the spring is comprest or deflected, the stiffer it becomes, because compression shortens the effective length of the spring. Therefore it is flexible enough to provide easy riding with only the driver in the car, and yet stiff enough when there are several passengers in the car. Similarly, if the wheels strike a severe bump, the spring becomes very short at maximum deflection and thus at the moment of maximum stress the spring is at its strongest point."

CROPS DOOMED BEFORE PLANTING—Weather six months or more before planting probably determines the size of the potato crop in Colorado, according to Dr. H. G. MacMillan, pathologist of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry. He says, as quoted in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington, D. C):

"Temperature and factors influencing temperature appear to affect the potato yield in Colorado. A critical study of meteorological factors and potato production indicates that temperature for at least six months prior to planting is reflected in the condition of the crop and the yield. Summer temperatures have much less effect. No data are available over many years as to the nature and causes of the prevailing disease, but Fusarium blight probably has been the controlling factor in potato production in Colorado. The high temperature in certain years, showing an increase above the normal during the winter and spring months appears to cause the infection of the potato seed pieces or plants by Fusarium fungus, with a rapid increase in the quantity of disease. An estimate of the winter and spring temperatures, showing whether they are above or below normal would be of great benefit to the farmer in preparing his seed potatoes. In years of high winter and spring temperatures he should plant whole seed. The critical temperature for infection of the potato seed by Fusarium is about 14 degrees."

HARVESTING THE BOLL WEEVIL—A machine for gathering and destroying the boll weevil by suction is described in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). The ever-increasing damage and loss caused by the weevil has stimulated inventors. To be successful, a machine must not only collect and destroy the live weevils, but must also gather and destroy the flower buds and young cotton bolls in which the eggs and grubs exist. Says the writer:

"One of the most ambitious attempts along strictly mechanical lines, is a suction machine that has shown excellent results in its preliminary trials. A large exhaust fan is mounted on a light but substantial wheeled frame, and tubes lead from the suction side of the fan to flexible tubes which terminate near the ground. Spring-wire agitators and adjustable gathering arms are mounted on the frame in front of the suction tubes, and as the machine is hauled through the cotton-field by a team, the weevils and infected buds and bolls are dislodged from the plants and drawn into the exhaust fan. As they pass through the fan, they are dashed against baffle plates and destroyed. After they have gone through the fan, they pass into a dust collector and separator, in which all the heavier particles are sifted out and dropt on the ground, while the air escapes at the top of the collector.

"It is estimated that one machine can cover twenty acres of cotton per day, and that five treatments, given at intervals of ten days, should entirely rid the field of all weevils and destroy the eggs and grubs in the infected bolls."

A MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ENGINEERING

AN ENGINEERING MUSEUM, the counterpart of the South Kensington Museum in London, the *Arts et Métiers* in Paris and the German Museum in Munich, is to be established by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. It will be housed in the National Museum at Washington. A contributor to *The Iron Age* (New York) states that after its commemoration on March 9, of the sixtieth anniversary of the battle between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, the Society appointed a committee to cooperate in making a collection of historical material connected with Cornelius H. DeLamater and Capt. John Ericsson during their 50 years' association [1840-1890] in the DeLamater Iron Works. The chairman points out that these works were the largest institution of their kind in their day and there during the period mentioned developments took place in naval, merchant-marine, ordnance and industrial engineering "which helped materially to raise this nation from comparative unimportance to its recognition as the leading nation of the world, and yet of the details of this accomplishment there is no record." We read further:

"In seeking for a permanent depository for this historical collection the committee conferred with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and its secretary sent with his reply his latest report on the National Museum which is under his custody. The concluding paragraph of this report reads as follows:

"'Museums devoted to history, art and the natural sciences are established in all of the larger nations of the world, and many of them have established, in addition, educational museums of engineering and industries, but nowhere in this nation of ours, the most advanced in the application of the engineering and mechanical arts, is there a similar institution. The commanding place in the world which the United States has reached in the short space of seventy-five years is due largely to the full development and utilization of mechanical power in the exploitation of her natural resources. It is this that has made it possible for the people of the United States to enjoy a standard of living far and above that under which the peoples of the rest of the world exist, and still no public sign of appreciation, either national or otherwise, is to be found anywhere. What more suitable monument could there be, therefore, than a Museum of Engineering and where could there be found a more logical place for it than as a part of the great National Museum?'

"The Smithsonian Institution then not only solicited the placing of the DeLamater-Ericsson historical collection in its National Museum but proposed the cooperation of the committee in establishing the nucleus there of a great national engineering museum.

"Notwithstanding all that the engineers have done for this country, it was not until 1920 that one of them, James B. Eads, was deemed worthy of being associated with the notables in other vocations in the Hall of Fame. 'The first monument to an engineer is only now being erected and will be dedicated to Capt. John Ericsson in 1924 adjoining the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. The first engineer to be given a chair in a President's Cabinet is Mr. Hoover, in the present administration.'

"The committee has responded that it realizes the responsibilities to be incurred in assuming the performance of such a task as has been proposed, but feeling that now is the time to do it, and feeling that with the backing of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, it is strong enough to do it, it has started the movement.

"At the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, there will be exhibited a part of the historical collection in the Engineering Societies' Building. Such of it as would be appropriate as representing the work of Captain Ericsson will be sent as requested to the tercentenary of the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, to be held there next summer. On its return it will go with the rest of the collection to the National Museum at Washington."

It is announced by Science Services' *Science News Bulletin* (Washington) that a new building especially designed for the display of operative models and to furnish a complete demonstration of past and present mechanical development in this country is contemplated.

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THE MIND OF THE WORKER

A MOST VALUABLE ASSET to the community is the worker's mind, according to I. David Cohen, lecturer on vocational guidance in the College of the City of New York, writing in *Industrial Management* (New York). But it is clogged, Mr. Cohen thinks, by our modern industrial methods—by machine production, sped up to the limit, giving the worker no time to think and allowing him nothing to think about. If he is dull, he becomes still duller; if he is bright, his mind will "indulge in imaginative flights and fantastic reasoning." The two types in contact are like "a lighted match and a rubbish-heap"—their conjunction is sure to start an industrial conflagration. Hence—strikes, thinks Mr. Cohen, who regards them as not so much attempts to redress grievances as the result of forces engendered by our hurried, machine-made industrial system. The remedy, he believes, is education—"the answer to all modern labor problems"; but the education must be at once moral, social and civic, as well as purely intellectual. In an introductory note, the editor of the magazine calls these "unmistakable facts that are forcing themselves on the attention of thoughtful men in industry." We read:

"What is on the modern worker's mind? What are his thoughts as he works at the forge or in the forest, at the bench or in the bank, in the store or the shop? If there is anything wrong with the trend of his thoughts, what are the causes which bring this unfortunate result about, and what remedies should be applied to make him more contented and more efficient?

"Modern industry is characterized by automatic processes, production on a large scale and at high speed. Such a state of affairs produces mammoth business enterprises, which, in turn, seek time- and labor-saving devices in order to meet competition, reduce costs of manufacture and increase the output.

"Under such conditions, a worker is keyed up to the highest pitch. Being paid by quantity he concentrates upon speed. Pay is the greatest of all incentives and his interest in the work becomes adventitious.

"The worker is urged on by the hope of more pay for more work. No better device could have been invented. It does cause greater concentration on the work in hand, is a great factor in eliminating at least one form of waste—waste of time; and results in increased quantity of production. The bonus, too, for quality achieves a better product. With production increased and defects eliminated, industry seems to have accomplished much. But let us regard the terrible expense at which this has been done!

"Walk into any modern establishment and see the machines that rival the human body for efficiency, energy and ingenuity. Modern machinery works wonders; modern ingenuity apparently knows no limitations; the modern worker is called upon to make very little effort as his share in the industrial process. He is in many cases rapidly becoming a part of the machine itself. Unskilled work is increasing, and with it the number of uneducated, inexperienced laborers.

"The worker with the active mind will influence his brother of the duller intellect. He will agitate, harangue and disturb his fellow-workers. He will organize them into groups, factions and cliques. And this state of affairs is aggravated by two other great characteristics of modern industry—subdivision of labor with its intense specialization, and monotony.

Highly divided work performed chiefly with automatic mechanisms makes for less variety in modern industry. The mind of the modern worker is occupied with dull, stupefying, monotonous routine. Is it any wonder, then, that he is subject to great nervous strain, and is easily led into discontent?"

Why do workers strike? asks Mr. Cohen. It was once believed that a strike was called because of the desire for higher wages. Then there were strikes for shorter hours of work, for better working conditions and to enforce agreements. There are still strikes in all lines of industrial activity. What is the cause of this restlessness among modern workers? He replies:

"We must search for the answer in present industrial conditions. Automatic, monotonous, high-tensioned, rapidly moving, the work of to-day leaves the mind of the worker idle. He has no interest in his work. It is not required. The work itself demands little experience and less education. Fifteen-year-old boys can earn to-day what their fathers earned at man's estate. The boy who leaves school before graduation can secure work in a factory at what he and his parents consider good pay. 'Education?' say many of these children and their parents; 'What is it good for? I don't need it.'

"What must be done? First, the mind of the modern worker must cease to be idle and vacant. If he is working at a machine, he should know how to repair it; who made it; how it works; and what it accomplishes.

"Secondly, every worker should be ambitious. The world owes nobody a living! Promotion comes only through effort. To be ready and fit for promotion should be the aspiration of every employee.

"This means technical education. Correspondence courses, vocational schools and continuation schools are available by day and by night. They should be used to the fullest extent. Welfare departments to look after the physical, intellectual, moral, and civic comfort of the worker must be introduced, well organized and carefully extended.

"The mind of the worker, too, is filled with resentment at haphazard methods of promotion. The trial-and-error, hit-and-miss methods of employing, discharging, transferring, and promoting employees, are responsible for a great part of discontent among them.

"Does the employment manager know his business? Can he analyze the qualifications of applicants? For here lies the root of the whole evil—maladjustment of individuals. Much can be done by the employment manager in approaching this ideal; and in doing so, much will be done to allay industrial unrest and to promote efficiency.

"Is the mind of the worker in a healthy body? There should be education for healthy living. American standards of living are high. The American worker, on the whole, is more intelligent than his fellow-worker in other countries. His demands are greater, his standards are higher and his ideals and mode of living loftier.

"Education, in the last analysis, is the answer to all modern labor problems. Educate the worker morally, that he may live more sanely; that he may realize his duties and obligations and that he may lead a clean, wholesome and upright life. Educate him socially, in order that he may take his proper place in the community. Arouse his civic consciousness; interest him to the point of participation in the affairs of the city, State and nation, that he may know not only his right but his obligations as a citizen. He is the government. When he realizes this, he will not say, 'This country is ruled by capitalists. The social structure is all wrong. The courts are only for the wealthy. Our government must be changed.'

"What of the worker's leisure? Eight hours of work and eight hours of sleep, leave eight hours of leisure. How does the modern worker spend his spare time? Monotony, high speed and mechanical work cause the worker to lead a hand-to-mouth existence. Many a worker arises, performs his ablutions, eats his three meals a day, works during the day, quits at the sound of the whistle, and goes home to sleep. His mind has become clogged. His body is weary. Educate the worker to use his leisure intelligently in the many ways that American institutions hold out for him. We have already touched on the great value of vocational education. In the United States we have barely made a beginning in this direction. The vocational school, the continuation school, and other types of institutions for increasing the efficiency of the worker are still in their infancy. Their value, however, has been proven.

"The mind of the worker is a most valuable asset to the community. Skilful employment management, improved industrial conditions, vocational guidance, technical education and continued education in the fundamentals of our school subjects and American customs, manners and institutions must be the final solution to present ills. We do not live to work; we work to live."

OUR FIRST REINDEER—Reindeer have been bred in Alaska for some time, but the first shipment directly to the United States came recently from Norway by the steamship *Bergensfjord*, we are told in *The Express Messenger* (New York). This paper takes an interest in the shipment, because the sixty animals comprising it went by express from New York to Michigan. It says:

"After fifteen days' quarantine at Athenia, N. J., a measure of precaution taken in the case of all imported animals to prevent the spread of possible foreign animal diseases to American stock, the deer were crated and loaded into two express cars on the

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Newark Branch of the Erie Railroad. According to Dr. E. T. Davison, superintendent of the quarantine station at Athenia, these were the first real reindeer to be brought to the United States, tho they have existed in this country heretofore purely as a mythological conception of the little followers of Santa Claus. The shipment was consigned to the Michigan State Game Farm, at Mason, where they will be used for propagation purposes with an idea of ultimately augmenting the meat supply of this country. There were ten male and fifty female deer in the herd.

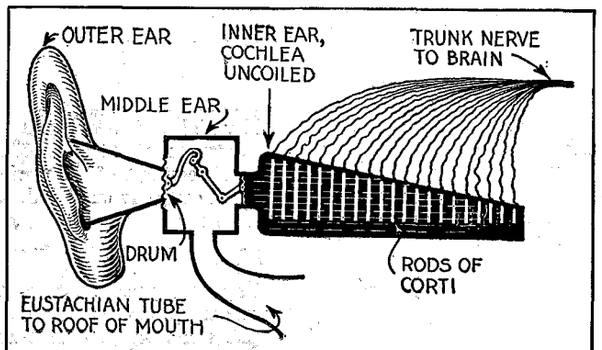
"David Jones, Michigan State Conservation Commissioner; Dr. Tandlage Hadfan Christensen, who brought the reindeer from Norway, and two young Norwegians, accompanied the animals to Mason. The shipment moved forward under arrangements made by the office of J. J. Hughes, superintendent of the North Jersey Division, and arrived in Mason in perfect condition, where they were turned loose in a wired enclosure in the upper peninsula section of Michigan, to forage for themselves. Eventually the State of Michigan expects to be able to put deer meat on the market. While at Athenia, the animals were allowed to graze on Norwegian moss that was brought over with them. They were also fed some American alfalfa, which they seemed to relish. When it came time to load them into the crates for express shipment, the scene resembled the Wild West somewhat, for it was necessary to lasso some of them."

THE CHINESE HURRICANE—Existence of the typhoon which snuffed out the lives of tens of thousands of Chinese in and around the port of Swatow, 250 miles from Hongkong, was known in this country long before it struck that city, we are told in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). It says:

"The dead number 50,000 and the homeless 100,000 in China's latest war with nature. This decisive victory of the elements is recorded but briefly in the daily press. In spite of the few seconds necessary for a wirelessed bulletin to travel here, the disaster is so far away geographically and racially that strike-ridden America has little time to think about it. In a more advanced country, where internal strife has not upset the normal protective forces of applied science, a typhoon would be predicted and avoided with little loss of life. Officials of the U. S. Weather Bureau claim that a similar disaster from some of our equally severe Gulf and Caribbean Sea hurricanes is unthinkable because people here are better prepared to meet such an emergency. The floods and storms along our Gulf Coast are no less severe than the storm that has reduced China's population slightly. Tho Galveston suffered from its flood, the life loss was comparatively low. The approach of dangerous weather would be predicted at least a day in advance by meteorological scouts of the Weather Bureau. Radio, newspaper, flag warnings, and couriers via auto, bicycle, horse and foot, would spread the warning. The people would have sufficient perception to realize the danger and guard themselves against it. If an exodus from the city were necessary, railroads, trolleys and automobiles would provide the transportation."

A PHONOGRAPH BUILT LIKE AN EAR

REINFORCEMENT OF THE HARMONICS or overtones in the sound given out by the phonograph has been accomplished by Charles A. Valentine, a banker of Yonkers, N. Y., according to a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). Mr. Valentine uses wooden rods as resonators, and as the richness of a tone depends on the number and character of its accompanying overtones the sound can be improved greatly by using the rods freely. The writer of the article noted above compares these resonators to the so-called "rods of Corti," in the human ear, which are believed to answer a similar purpose. Mr. Valentine's early experiments, seven years ago, convinced him that the imperfection in phonographs at that time was their failure to develop the overtones and so to reproduce the actual quality of sounds created by the artist. With the knowledge that instruments and voices embodying the largest number of overtones are the most pleasing and effective, he worked out a system resulting in his present instrument. We read:



WHERE MR. VALENTINE GOT HIS IDEA.

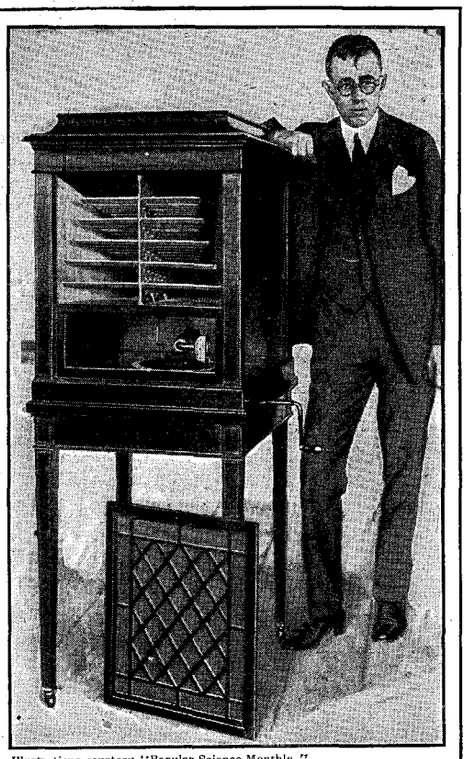
The "rods of Corti" in the human ear are said to function in the same way as the wooden resonator rods in this inventor's phonograph.

"Perhaps the simplest example of resonance is the tuning-fork, which, when struck while held in the hand, produces very little sound, but when set in motion and prest against a wooden surface, generates a sonorous sound of considerable volume. In producing the sound, the wood acts as an amplifier of the principal vibrations of the tuning-fork. The quality and quantity of resonance vary with materials and methods.

"Several years of constant experimentation were required before Valentine discovered the best method of obtaining the resonating effect he sought. Then his problem was to arrange the resonating members to give the desired result. He finally accomplished this by inserting a number of thin strips of specially treated wood in a metal support called the 'septum,' or partition, and attaching the septum to the top and bottom of the sound-chamber of the instrument. When the resonator is in position, it occupies the entire opening of the sound-chamber.

"To pick up all overtones and vibrate sympathetically with them, the resonator must possess members responding to all the principal overtones encountered in musical selections. Each of the 7½ octaves of the piano is composed of eight full tones and five semitones. Each tone and semitone has its harmonics or overtones, produced when the principal tone is generated. The effect of the overtones can be readily gaged by comparing the tone from a piano having only one string with that of a piano having its full complement of strings. The tone from the single string will seem dead compared with the full tone from the normal piano. The full tone is created when sound vibrations from one string strike against other strings, setting up harmonic vibrations in them.

"In the Valentine instrument from 60 to 120 resonating wooden strips, depending on the size of the machine, are exactly tuned to these various tones. The resonators of different



Illustrations courtesy "Popular Science Monthly."

THE NEW PHONOGRAPH.

Showing how the resonators are arranged in the sound-chamber.

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lengths respond in sympathy with tones from the reproducing diaphragm and in so doing amplify the delicate overtones that otherwise would be completely smothered by the harsher full tones.

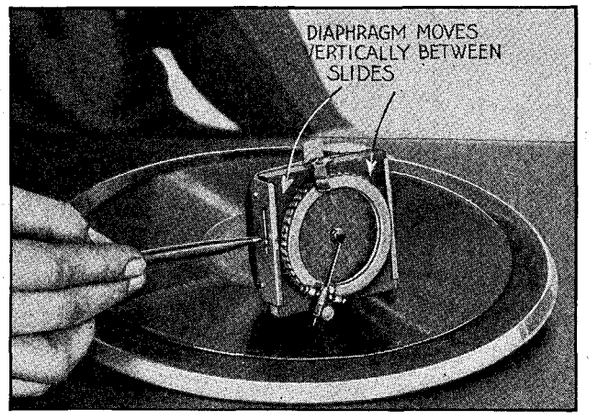
"The principle of Mr. Valentine's machine, while entirely new in musical instruments, has a near counterpart in the human ear. When sound-waves strike the outer ear and are conducted through the outer passage or vestibule to the inner ear, they ultimately strike against the 'organ of Corti.' While the exact function of this organ is not definitely established, many theories have been advanced, most of them based upon the theory of resonance.

"The organ of Corti consists of a membrane lined on both edges with parallel rows of heavier membrane, known as 'rods of Corti.' These rods bend at the top until they meet, thus forming in the angular space beneath, an opening called the 'canal of Corti.' There are about 11,000 of these rods in each ear. Helmholtz exprest a belief that the rods were attuned to different sounds so as to vibrate in sympathy with them. Thus, when a complex sound-wave enters, the rods that are properly attuned will be affected by the component tones and consequently will set up vibrations that are communicated by cells to the auditory nerve."

Mr. Valentine's invention is considered by the writer essentially a new musical instrument rather than an attempt to improve existing phonographs. A special auditorium model, with 160 resonating strips and a large tone-chamber, has been used successfully in a theater seating 1,400 persons. The volume of sound is great enough to permit a pipe organ accompaniment. There is no limit to the size of the new instrument as it can be enlarged merely by increasing the number of strips, their dimensions, and the size of the sound-chamber. He goes on:

"The pleasing tone quality obtained is partly due also to a wooden diaphragm in the reproducer that reduces extraneous and mechanical noises caused by the motion of the needle and reproducing mechanism. The needle-holder is rigidly attached to this diaphragm, which slides up and down in an air-cushioned groove, but the tone-arm itself does not move. This feature removes a considerable portion of the weight from the needle and increases the life of the record. Furthermore, the absence of metal in the tone-arm eliminates objectionable 'tinny' sounds.

"After the grooves in the record are converted into sound-waves by the vibrating diaphragm, these waves pass up through



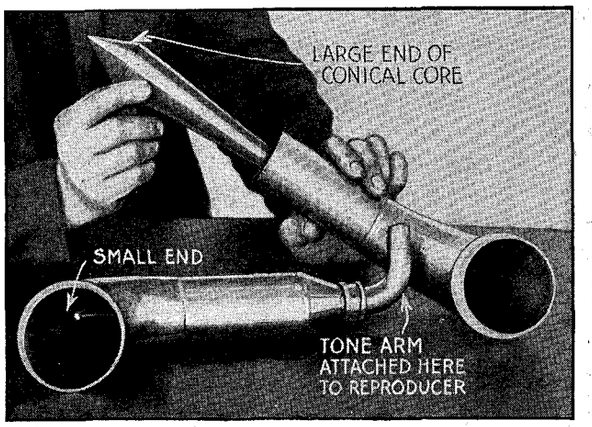
A WOODEN DIAPHRAGM ALSO IMPROVES THE TONE OF THE NEW PHONOGRAPH.

the wood-sheathed tone-chamber. As they expand they are forced to assume a 'smoke ring' shape by passing around a tapering wooden core extending the length of the tone-arm, which tends, the inventor believes, to mellow the tones. After reaching the end of the tone-arm, the waves, now freed from any of the crude sounds, expand into the sound-chamber, where they encounter the numerous resonating strips.

"Each sound-wave is made up of a multitude of single waves and each of the resonators within the pitch of the tune vibrates in sympathy with a tone corresponding to one of the single waves. Delicate but essential overtones that under ordinary conditions would be lost are thereby amplified by resonance to their correct intensity."

USES OF ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

THE INVISIBLE RAYS above the violet at the upper end of the spectrum are now used in a number of interesting ways. A writer in *The Scientific American* (New York) reminds us that only within recent years have powerful sources of invisible ultra-violet light been available. Such sources include the quartz-tube mercury-vapor lamp which, according to some authorities, yields as much as 30 per cent. of its total radiation within the ultra-violet region; also arcs between tungsten electrodes, which are known to be particularly rich in the rays. The radiation is passed through a plate of special glass, practically opaque to visible light but highly transparent to the ultra-violet. Any lenses used must be of quartz, which is likewise pervious to light of short wave-length. By this means we can concentrate rays which are invisible, but chemically active. The writer goes on:



THE SOUND IS FURTHER MELLOWED BY PASSAGE THROUGH THIS TONE ARM.

"One use to which such rays have been put is the testing of the permanence of colored fabrics. It is stated that dye manufacturers in the north of Germany used formerly to send their products to the sunny south, where they could be exposed to bright sunlight for many months, with a view to testing the degree of fading of the colors. Nowadays, however, such tests can be made, independent of climatic conditions, by exposing the dyed fabric to the light of the quartz mercury tube, and the process can be completed in a far shorter time than was formerly necessary. It is probable that ultra-violet rays have similar chemical effects on many materials. It has been conjectured that deterioration of brass parts is in some cases due to their action and they are also said to be of value in completing the tanning of leather and for various sterilization processes.

"Perhaps their most interesting applications, however, are those connected with the 'fluorescence' excited to some degree in almost all materials by intense ultra-violet light. Many substances, when exposed to the rays in a dark room, glow quite brightly, and the color and intensity of the glow furnish a new means of analysis. Certain lubricating oils, for instance, and fat and greasy substances, show a pronounced glow and can be distinguished one from another by this means. Paper may often fluoresce. During the war, as it is now known, attempts were made to convey messages by writing in materials which left no trace on paper inspected by visible light but revealed fluorescence under ultra-violet light.

"At a recent meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society in London the application of the rays to the testing of gems and precious stones was demonstrated. The expert can by this means distinguish a true gem from an imitation one. Artificial pearls are at once distinguished from genuine ones. Moreover —what is specially interesting—it is even possible to distinguish, quite easily, natural Oriental pearls from those of the Japanese cultured variety. The color of the fluorescence in the two cases is quite distinct. It is conjectured that this difference is due to the fact that the pearls develop in different depths of water, and also, possibly in water having different solid materials in solution or suspension."

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RADIO · DEPARTMENT

RADIO FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

THOUSANDS OF HOMES have radio, but in how many is radio an integral part of the home life? This is a question which has often occurred to Mrs. Christine Frederick, who is a nationally known authority on household efficiency, and so she presents in an article in *Good Housekeeping* (New York) some practical suggestions for the use of radio by the housekeeper. Mrs. Frederick feels that broadcasting will soon grow to the status which has been reached by home correspondence courses or even to a position as important as that of the Lyceum or the Chautauqua. The practical schedule she suggests is commended to the attention of broadcasting stations. The article further evidences, from a new angle, the growing tendency to regard the radiophone as a public utility of genuine importance. Mrs. Frederick writes:

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A RADIO TEA PARTY.

Showing how radio broadcasting helps the housekeeper to solve the problem of entertaining the neighbors who drop in for tea.

"The radiotelephone, it seems to me, is primarily an invention for the benefit of woman. Its greatest achievement is banishing isolation.

"Isolation! Who better than a woman can thoroughly understand the full meaning of this dreaded word? The farm woman, often located miles from the nearest neighbor, has ever complained of loneliness, of being shut off from the outside world. Indeed, the subject has such deep significance and relation to our economic life that the United States Department of Agriculture in 1915 issued several lengthy reports dealing exclusively with these problems as affecting the social and educational needs of farm women.

"Housekeepers, also, as a class, have felt that they were imprisoned within the four walls of the house, that they were 'tied down' to the monotony of household tasks, and that often they were deprived of participation in cultural pleasures because they had to stay at home and take care of young children. In many cases, too, the girl or woman in the small town, rebelling against its limited outlook, has been keenly conscious of the lack of stimulus and opportunity for advancement. Isolation, whether mental or geographical, has been the cause of much of woman's restlessness and has done more to retard her progress than any other one factor.

"The important problem now is to find out how the radiophone can best utilize the possibilities it opens up as a means of service to woman and the family. There probably will be the similar period of adjustment and experiment in connection with radio that there was with the telephone. At first the 'phone was used mainly for business purposes, but later its benefits were extended to the home, where it is now almost a social necessity. So, too, I am sure, the radiophone will assume a social significance which women will be quick to grasp and employ to their own advantage.

"What are the possible and practical adaptations of radio to the home? Many features now being broadcasted seem extremely unsuited to an extensive audience, while some touch on such important subjects that I feel they would render much greater value to the home if given in a continuous series and at a regular hour, thus developing automatically expectant listeners-in. If I knew, for example, that there would be a first-aid lecture at four P. M. on each Thursday for successive weeks, or a household talk given every morning at nine, my interest would be more keen, and with a number of such series operating the listeners would segregate themselves into groups anticipating a particular feature and thus develop a cumulative interest. In short, the sooner radio broadcasting adopts the definite schedules of subjects and hours common to institutions and always found in a Chautauqua program, the more greatly will the public benefit.

"Taking for granted that the instruments used and the broadcasting facilities to be developed will be within the reach of every one, I believe that the following outline of subjects would answer the needs of the majority of women and families and provide them with a service which will put them in touch with the world of thought, progress and amusement:

1 *Physical Education*
- *a* Daily Setting-up Exercises
- *b* First-Aid Instruction
- *c* Health Talks
- *d* Beauty Hints

2 *Junior Features*
- *a* Little Children's Hour
- *b* Woodcraft and Animal Stories
- *c* Adventure and History Tales
- *d* Activities of Boy Scouts and Camp-Fire Girls

3 *Household Interests*
- *a* Housekeeping and Cooking
- *b* Market Reports
- *c* Care and Hygiene of Children
- *d* Home Decoration and Furnishing

4 *Cultural Topics*
- *a* Correct English
- *b* Musical Programs
- *c* Drama and Book Reviews
- *d* Fashion and Dress Discussions

5 *Social Interests*
- *a* Current Events
- *b* Public Affairs and Politics
- *c* News of Sports
- *d* Worship Services
- *e* Home Finance and Thrift
- *f* Club and Organization Activities

"I have suggested setting-up exercises as a daily radio feature because I think it will answer the oft-exprest wish that we could bring the gymnasium spirit into the home. Every one agrees that we should all perform daily gymnastics, but which of us finds pleasure in taking exercise alone? And it is a well-

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known fact that we can not derive full benefit from something we do not enjoy doing. It will be easily possible to broadcast the instructions for such a drill as guided by the voice of a physical director. A most desirable period would be between six and seven A. M., repeating at fifteen-minute intervals so that different families could have a choice as to the most convenient time. It would not be difficult to set an alarm clock for the exact hour at which the entire family preferred to wake up and participate as a group in this stimulating drill.

"The popularity and value of first-aid instruction was proved by the active interest in it even after the war. The radio will be able to make vivid and helpful to still greater numbers of people lessons on the care of the sick, what to do in case of slight accidents, or any first-aid information which it is just as necessary to know in order to handle the emergencies of every-day peace-time living, as it was in days of war. Health talks would co-operate in and strengthen the orders of the Department of Health, not only in habits of daily hygiene, but particularly in periods of epidemic, where advance precautions made emphatic by the personal command of health officials would do much to lessen any serious spread of the disease.

"It is difficult to curb my imagination when I consider the possibilities of radio in connection with the housekeeping interests of women. On no other subject could so much benefit be afforded as in a daily housekeeping feature given at a regular hour over the wireless. Such a short morning talk would do much to give the housekeeper a stimulus in her work and make her feel that she is not engaged in degrading tasks, but is following an occupation which is worthy of professional interest and public recognition. Further, she will no longer feel that she is isolated and deprived of the extremely valuable group stimulus of working with others, because she will realize that at the same moment thousands of other housekeepers are also being trained, thus supplying her with the incentive she has always needed.

"The nature of this daily talk on housekeeping subjects can be adapted to the season and the prevailing markets, and should include the schedule of work on any particular day, suggestions for short-cut methods, labor-saving equipment, economical purchasing, and definite recipes for various dishes."

NOISY "B" BATTERIES MISTAKEN FOR STATIC

IT IS WELL FOR THE NOVICE to be informed that not every extraneous sound he hears is due to the much berated atmospheric phenomenon called "static." So competent an authority as Mr. George B. Hyde tells us, in *The Radio Dealer* (New York) that static is, in reality, by no means so bad as it is sometimes painted. He assures us, too, that a very common cause of noises that simulate static is a defective "B" battery. What he has to say on the subject is worth reading and remembering:

"There is no doubt that static exists, nor is there any doubt that it is greater in summer than in winter, but no one seems to know just how bad it is, and many have a greatly exaggerated idea of the annoyance caused thereby.

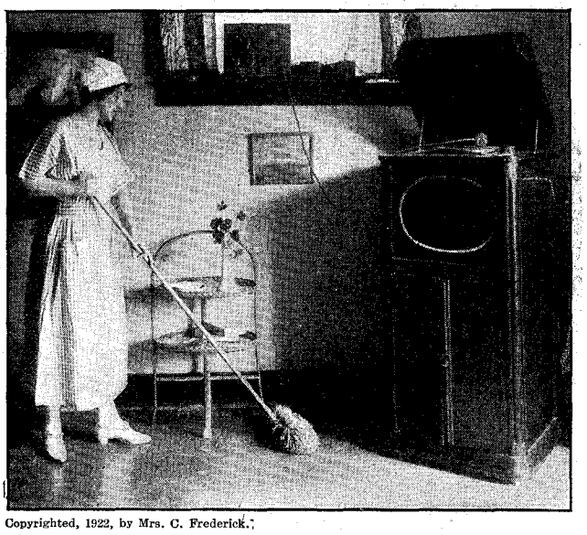
"In operating a radiotelegraph outfit, especially those using low-tone non-synchronous sparks, it manifests itself in sound which may be easily confused with dots and dashes when the communicating stations are at considerable distance from one another and the signals are weak. With spark sets having a musical note, especially those having high frequencies around five hundred cycles per second, and undamped wave transmitters, the interference from static is materially reduced since the sound by the signal in the receiver is very different from that produced by the static. In the telephone it may be easily seen that an odd dot or dash here and there thrown in by static is not going to cause the receptor to break his thread of continuity anywhere near as much as an extra character into a code message.

"So far we have admitted the existence of static only in quantities which did not seriously interfere with radio communication, but we shall no doubt hear the criticism that such is not the case. Some will agree but others will say that the amount of static interference in summer is such that practically no signals can be heard at all. In my experience as a radio engineer, which covers a period of over thirteen years in the United States and Europe, I have never experienced such a condition. The worst static I have ever seen was in the Gulf of Mexico during the months of July and August between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., local time, but even this did not make communication entirely impossible.

"There exists, however, a condition, due to their own apparatus, which makes communication extremely difficult for many amateurs and some professionals who blame it all on static. This phenomenon manifests itself in almost exactly the same form as static, and it is almost impossible to tell the difference offhand. It is known as 'Noisy B Batteries,' the noises being caused by sudden variations in voltage due to deterioration of the materials used in the battery cells.

"A great many people who purchased radio equipment along about the first of the year and have given it moderate use are now noticing the battery noises since their batteries outlived their usefulness and are blaming it all on static. Especially is this annoying when one or two steps of amplification are used, since the voltage variations in the detector plate circuit are amplified and added to the variations in the first amplifier circuit, which sum is in turn amplified by the second amplifier and added to the variations in its plate circuit, and so on according to the number of steps of amplification.

"Only a short time ago one of my clients called me on the telephone and asked me if I had noticed the enormous amount of static that was in the air that evening. I went to my set and listened for a while, after which I called him back and told him that I could hear practically no static whatever. He then offered to send his automobile for me if I would come to his home and endeavor to locate the trouble. I went, and when I put his receivers on my ears the noise was terrific. I disconnected the aerial wire and short-circuited both the secondary of the tuning inductance and the tickler. The terrific noise which he called static still continued. I had brought a few new B batteries with me, so we proceeded to replace the old ones with them, and immediately all noises ceased. We then connected the aerial, removed the shorts, and listened in. The only extraneous noise to be heard was normal inobtrusive static, and signals from radio telephone and telegraph stations were received in good shape.'



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DOING HOUSEWORK BY RADIO.

COPYRIGHTED MUSIC AND RADIO—The question of copyright, in particular with reference to music, has naturally arisen to complicate the radio broadcasting situation. *The Radio Dealer* (New York) makes this rather noncommittal comment:

"Can music on which there is a copyright be broadcasted for profit unless there is a royalty paid to the composer, or his consent obtained?

"That question was propounded at the recent conference of the Music Industries, held at New York, by G. W. Pound, general counsel for the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce.

"While the radio, as applied to music, was at first regarded as something of a menace by the musical trades, it is now believed to be an advantage.

"The musical folks hold to the opinion that the radio broadcasting folks should pay when using copyrighted music."

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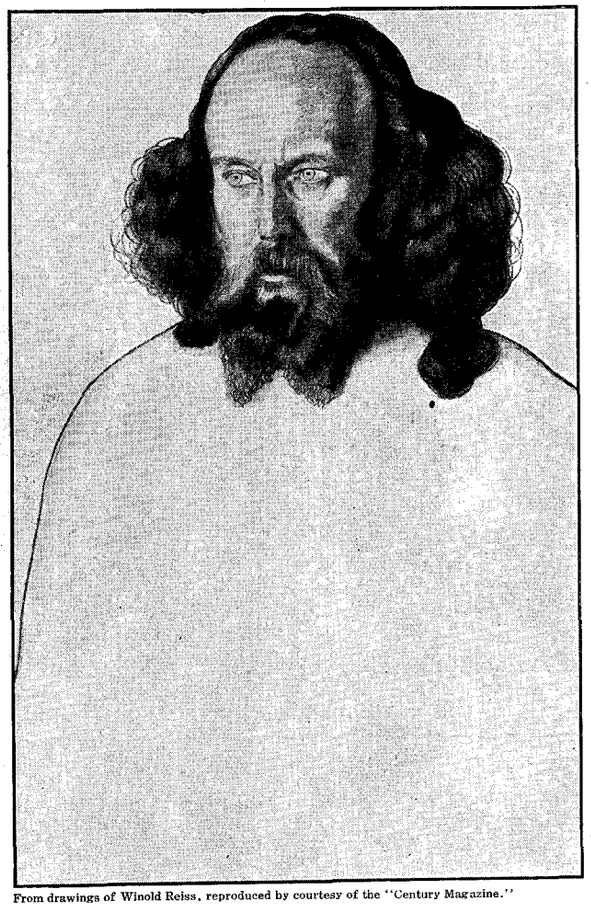
THE PASSION PLAY JUDGED AS SECULAR DRAMA

"THOROUGHLY SYMPATHETIC," but lacking in imagination, is the verdict upon the people of Oberammergau and their performance of the Passion Play, by one detached observer. People who go to the Passion Play are perhaps too much possest by what their minds carry there to be free to judge the performance dispassionately. One of our



From drawings of Winold Reiss, reproduced by courtesy of the "Century Magazine."

ANTON LANG, POTTER OF OBERAMMERGAU.

Who plays *Christus* in the "Passion Play," and the character has left its imprint on him, mind, body and soul. So says the artist who drew the portraits for the *Century Magazine*.

music critics, Mr. Deems Taylor of the New York *World*, numbering among the visitors to this summer's season at Oberammergau, is not of this type. He gives an account of this decennial festival which may be forgotten before the next celebration of the play, but which may help visitors to clarify their impressions. "This lack of imagination, found among this Bavarian peasantry," he feels results in "a failure to cope with the artistic problems of their pageant as capably as they have solved the practical ones." He experienced "moments when one realizes what the Passion Play might be, what possibilities of beauty and spiritual significance it holds." Instead there is "the careful, traditional acting, the conventional scenery, the bad music, and above all, the deadly interludes," when "the spirit fades." Mr. Taylor would give the performance something of modern speed, "would excise the interludes and cut down the long scenes"; would get a great actor to train the players, and Reinhardt to handle the crowds. Also to give the play at night. If people object that he is secularizing the play, his answer is that it was secularized long ago. He writes:

"Much of the play is a bore, and in being so exemplifies again one of the fundamental canons of art—that the artist's chief duty is, first, to have something to say, and second, to say it and stop. The trouble with the Passion Play is that while Matthew, Mark, Luke and John set down the story, the Rev. Joseph Alois Daisenberger dramatized it. The original four authors were wise. They set down what they had seen, as accurately and dispassionately as they could. But Dr. Daisenberger was not content with what they had done. He does not seem to have had much faith in either the imagination or the ethical perceptions of his audiences. He took sides, first of all. Conceiving the Pharisees as simple villains, he wrote in long conspiracy scenes for them in which they plot against Jesus with a frank and naive scoundrelism such as exists only in the movies. He had ideas about the life of Christ, and about the meaning of the Old Testament chronicles, and he aired them in a series of choruses and interludes longer than the play itself. He was a well-loved and long-lived man (he was born in 1799 and lived till 1883), and he was unquestionably a good and tremendously devout man; but he was neither a poet nor a dramatist, and he spoiled the Passion Play."

It is a drama which at most, he thinks, should take four hours to perform, but now consumes eight. The exhausting interludes could be mitigated by good music, but "the singing is mediocre and the music is superlatively bad." The original music was lost in a fire in 1817, and the present score was written to replace it by Rochus Dedler, who was the schoolmaster at Oberammergau during the second decade of the nineteenth century. Mr. Taylor goes on applying to this performance the same principles of criticism he would use in judging other stage plays:

"In short, the marvelous drama chronicled in the four Gospels is obscured and robbed of much of its impressiveness by the pious but tedious efforts of the village intellectuals to improve upon it. The entry into Jerusalem is a colorful and impressive picture, but it is spoiled by the dreadful Moody and Sankey hymn with which the rejoicing populace welcomes the Saviour. Many of the least important episodes—such as the plotting of the Pharisees—are the longest. The Last Supper, obviously staged after da Vinci's painting, drags on interminably by reason of a silent foot-washing ceremony that devotes a good minute and a half to every one of the twelve apostles. The crucifixion loses its gripping power by being just fifteen minutes too long. In this scene are the dying words of Jesus of Nazareth—the Seven Last Words; yet they go almost unheard in the irritating and senseless gabble of the Pharisees squabbling over Pilate's mocking legend, of the soldiers throwing dice for the garments. The scene lacks dignity and concentration. Human nerves can not stay taut through twenty minutes of irrelevant talk. The pity and awe of the scene fade. One begins to notice one's neighbors—the three Berliners who came down in a Rolls-Royce, the stout woman in black who is eating something done up in crackly paper—to read the signs, to wonder what sort of harness Anton Lang has on under that flesh-colored jersey. It is a pity.

"The production is too elaborate to be excused for its crudities and too unimaginative to be impressive. The costumes are the best, well cut and worn, and splendid in color; but the scenery! There is a good deal of it, for there are separate sets for all the tableaux and many of the Passion scenes, and it looks exactly like the lithographed cards of Bible stories that one used to get at Sunday School, except that the cards were better lighted,

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didn't wrinkle and could be thrown away. There are, of course, no artificial lights on the stage at Oberammergau, and one realizes as never before just how much good stage lighting does toward enhancing the effectiveness of scenery and concentrating attention upon the right spot."

The acting is surprizingly good for an amateur product, we are told, but not quite good enough to be worthy of the Passion Play, yet

"No actors could be more terribly in earnest than these Oberammergau players, but many actors could be more impressive. Their very devotion is their undoing, for, significantly enough, the best and most effective acting is done by those who portray the secular and wicked characters—Paula Rendl as *Mary Magdalene*, Hugo Rutz as *Caiaphus*, Hans Mayr as Pilate, and, above all, Guido Mayr as *Judas*. The talents of these players may be no greater than those of the others, but they act with greater freedom and confidence. Guido Mayr in particular, a stocky red-bearded little man with a humorous eye, gives an amazing portrayal of Judas, delivering his numerous long soliloquies with never-failing force and variety, and raising to tragic heights at the end that many a more famous mime might envy.

"The others seem overwhelmed by the theological significance of their rôles. They are afraid to be men and women, speaking the lines with the sustained, singsong inflection that is so unfortunately associated with sermons. Anton Lang, as *Christus*, was a beautiful figure, but a disappointing actor. His portrayal of the Nazarene was, if one may say so, too reverent. The immortal speeches fell from his lips not as things thought and spoken but as something read from a book, something too sacred to be touched with actuality. Not that Lang gave a crude performance. His grace and dignity of bearing and his natural eloquence precluded that. But he did not attempt to impersonate, to characterize. One missed the magnetism, the proud humility, the quenchless inner fire that caused even a Roman centurion to exclaim, 'Truly, this was the Son of God!' Here was a Christus from a medieval missal, two-dimensional, somewhat conventionalized, almost impersonal, moving about among men and women of flesh and blood—unreal rather than supernatural."

Johann Zwink, whose portrait as *Judas* is given on another page, played the rôle three times in succession, and was the most famous of all those who have portrayed it, says Mr. Reiss in notes accompanying his sketches in *The Century*. He is by trade a painter of saints; that is, he colors the wooden saints carved in the village.

BANNED PROHIBITION JOKE—It was doubtless the war that killed the Ford joke. The long-suffering car played too valiant a part then to merit the laugh that it used to evoke. But an arbitrary act in one of the vaudeville circuits is seen to imply that jokes have an age limit. The New York *World* wonders:

"The explanation by the B. F. Keith management that Prohibition jokes have been banned from the organization's circuit of vaudeville theaters because they 'had been used for the last three years and are about played out' gives the action an altered aspect. It is taken not out of regard for Prohibition sentiment but as a step toward the censorship of stage humor, a different and in many respects a more significant thing.

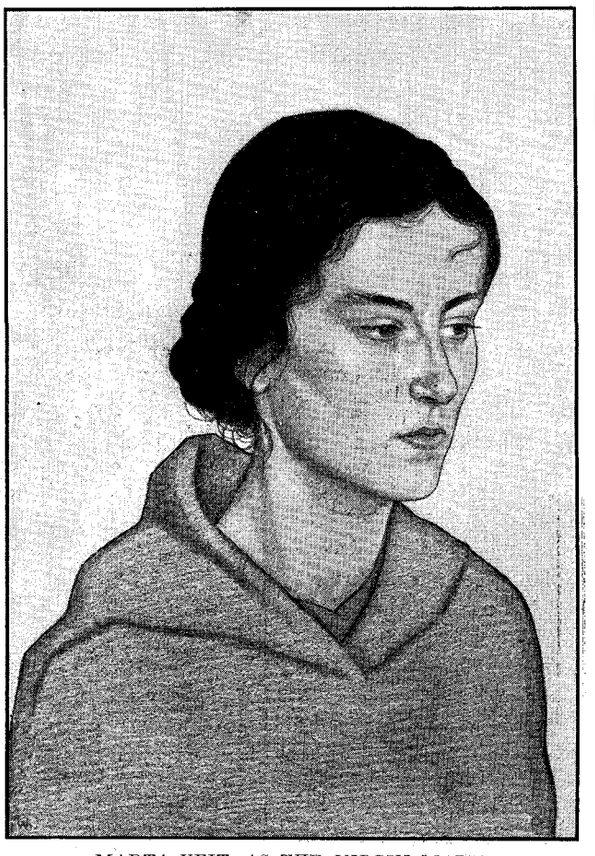
"If vaudeville producers are to impose an age limit on one species of jokes to protect their audiences from boredom, they may see fit to apply the same restrictions to all lines of jesting that have grown hoary. Perhaps in time the whole stock of Broadway humor of antique vintage will be subjected to a similar revision.

"It is a prospect to excite pleasurable anticipation in theatergoers who have long paid to hear the jokes of other generations revamped to suit their own. But after all, is not three years too brief an age for a joke to deserve extinction? Is there not something suggestive of cruelty to children in dooming a jest in what hitherto has passed as the very infancy of vaudeville humor?

"If the rule is applied rigorously, either professional humorists will have to develop new powers of originality or audiences will be put on a restricted diet of humor. Banning 'dry' jokes is one thing, but to find the something just as good which has not also passed the three-year limit will not be easy. For apparently the one thing in the world which defies time and change and is endowed with a perpetual mummified youth is humanity's stock of jokes."

ARE WE STILL ANGLO-SAXONS?

A CERTAIN HATRED of what the words Anglo-Saxon and Puritanism are taken to stand for has been so vocal in many published utterances of late that a need to redefine the terms is obviously upon us. Because "Anglo-Saxon" seems to suggest "a wilful solidarity with England," says Professor Brander Matthews in the New York *Times Book Review and Magazine*, "it is detested by not a few imperfectly



MARTA VEIT, AS THE *VIRGIN MARY*.

"The part of *Mary*," says Mr. Reiss, "is given only to especially pure-minded girls, and to be cast for it is considered not only a personal, but a family honor."

assimilated aliens—justly to be described as alien, even tho some of them happen to be natives." This is a new outbreak in the psychological complexion of our ethnic life, very different from what could be noticed scarcely more than a generation ago. Professor Matthews enlarges upon this condition and cites an instance of the state from which to some extent we have passed:

"This process of satisfactory assimilation persisted up to the middle of the nineteenth century. There were in the United States only a few compact settlements of immigrants from any one country; and most of the newcomers, no matter whence they came, were soon scattered in American communities. The various stocks intermarried; and whatever the parents, the children were Americans, often with little sentimental affection for the remote land from which their fathers had migrated. The little Irish boy in Boston pointed out Bunker Hill to his father and said, 'That's where we beat you!' The little German boy explained that he wept after his father had thrashed him, not because of the pain, but because of the humiliation of 'being licked by a damn Dutchman.'

"Even where a given foreign element was numerically strong, the immigrant was likely to renounce allegiance to his native soil, to abandon his native language, and to speak by preference his acquired English. The late Professor Hjalmar H. Boyesen told me (thirty or forty years ago) that when he went out to Minnesota and addrest his fellow-Norwegians in their mother tongue they answered him in English. He asked the Governor

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of the State, who had invited them to meet him (and who was also a Norwegian by birth), whether his Norwegian had ceased to be intelligible, whereupon the Governor smilingly assured him that he was probably speaking in the purest Norwegian—which is just what his compatriots could not do. 'In Norway,' he explained, 'you were a gentleman and a scholar, and they were more or less uneducated peasants. If they were to use their native tongue now in talking to you their speech would betray their former social inferiority. So they prefer to speak English—and to meet you on the lofty tableland of American citizenship.'

"These Scandinavians, that German boy and that Irish boy had been subdued to what they lived in; and they were anxious to assert their solidarity with the older stock of Americans. They wanted to be like us; they accepted our traditions; they acquired our folkways; they shared our opinions and even our prejudices. They wished to become 'Anglo-Saxons' and to be recognized as 'Anglo-Saxons.' Nearly all of the newcomers from abroad preserved this attitude toward our civilization until comparatively recently. In fact, I think that most of them still preserve it."

THE SUPERANNUATED *JUDAS*.

Johann Zwink, for three festival seasons a great player of *Judas*, but because of age, replaced by Guido Mayr, who also is a great success. *Judas* is one of the most coveted parts in the play.

The Columbia professor mentions names familiar in American life, which at once suggest French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese or Serbian origin, but which are worn by men who "revealed no alien tincture," who were "components of the American people." "Was there ever a more typical Yankee than Thoreau?" he asks. "And yet his name discloses his Gallic ancestry. . . . He was emphatically 'Anglo-Saxon' in the sense of the term which has in its favor a long usage." Turning his attention to our disgruntled aliens, he writes:

"These unassimilated aliens are outlanders, and they have brought with them a racial hatred for England that leads them to resent those aspects of American civilization which we have been in the habit of calling 'Anglo-Saxon.' Some of them, altho they have acquired the use of our common tongue, gladly exaggerate the superficial evidence that our speech is differentiating itself so widely from standard English that we shall soon have an 'American language,' a result which would deprive us of our glorious inheritance of English literature. Some of them (whose impulses seem to be phallic rather than cephalic) are outspoken in their hostility to the Puritan tradition and vaunt themselves as Impuritans, so fierce is their rancor against the ideals of decorum and of decency which are part of the 'Anglo-Saxon' inheritance.

"I read an article recently by a native of German descent, which asserted that 'the future of all the arts in the United States is in the hands of persons who are not Puritans, and who, in a great majority of cases, are not even Anglo-Saxons. Puritanism becomes a mere bellowing on their flanks, increasingly falsetto and increasingly disregarded.'

"My only comment on this would be to note that 'Puritanism' needs to be defined just as 'Anglo-Saxon' does. I also read recently in a letter signed by a Slavonic name that there is 'a revolt against the existence of an Anglo-Saxon intellectual aristocracy in a country that is the gathering together of peoples from every corner of the earth . . . Jews and Gentiles, Russians, Italians and Greeks, as well as the Anglo-Saxons with their older traditions, go to make America. No one racial group, no matter how early settled in this country, can furnish more than one note in this vast symphony of nations. . . . But the old-minded men in control of many of our colleges still think in terms of the first settlers, that group of Anglo-Saxons for whom the colleges were first created.'

"As one of these old-minded men, I note the admission that we are still in control; and I am glad that I see no reason to fear that we shall let that control slip from our hands at the bidding of the other performers in the 'vast symphony of nations.' And if I, as an 'Anglo-Saxon' and as a descendant of the first settlers, am to be allowed only one note, I shall choose to emit a shrill and prolonged whistle.

"None the less I do fear that despite its long usage the term 'Anglo-Saxon' is not so clear. . . . Perhaps we had better find another name for the gun-barrel we have welded of different materials. I venture to repeat here a quotation I made several months ago from an article by a former Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. It was a statement that the recently enacted restriction of immigration, limiting the number who may come in any one year from any one country to 3 per cent. of the aliens already here from that country, 'if continued as the permanent policy of the Government, will insure a predominant Anglo-Saxon-Germanic-Scandinavian stock as the racial stock of America.' I think that this ought to read Anglo-Celtic-Germanic-Scandinavian rather than Anglo Saxon-Germanic-Scandinavian. And I am glad to believe that an Anglo-Celtic-Germanic-Scandinavian stock will be as 'Anglo-Saxon' as the oldest-minded of us old settlers can desire. It will be sufficiently Nordic."

JEREMIAH ABROAD—Last week we quoted an account of the English welcome that was to be held out to Mr. H. L. Mencken on his arrival overseas. Cable reports of his first deliverances there are taken up for editorial comment in the New York *Tribune:*

"'America is rotten with money,' says the prophet as he sets foot on English soil. 'America is drunk with the power of money.' Who has ears to hear, let him hear! 'The sense of law is disappearing from American life,' he wails; 'New York is besotted with alcohol.' Who hath money to buy, let him buy! 'More obscene books are appearing in America than in any other country.' Mr. Sumner, please take heart! 'Strikers ride around in automobiles. You can't tell which are the strikers' wives and which are the Follies girls.' Was ever such an evil known before? 'The common workman lives on a scale beyond the normal imagination.' Socialist papers, please dispute!

"These, apparently, are some of the great man's *bon mots*. How much more he said in this same interview has not been cabled to us, but if this is merely a start his fellows may take heart that the truth about America is finally being spread abroad.

"The effect of dyspepsia upon a point of view has long been recognized, but it has not been so generally known that an ocean voyage can make a dyspeptic's sour statements seem sweet when compared to his present bitterness."

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THE NEW RUSSIAN LITERATURE

THAT "THE HUMAN SPIRIT is greater and stronger than all the combined forces of brute matter" is proven to-day in the state of literature in Russia. It is a Russian who makes this declaration in face of the natural assumption that literary activity would be impossible in a country "where all material civilization has disappeared or is disappearing and where life has sunk to a standard reminiscent of the early stone age." In the *Contemporary Review*, D. S. Mirski presents us with a whole gallery of practically new names, mainly of poets, who are showing forth such light as the human spirit retains in the night of Russian darkness. He calls the roll of the older writers who were living when the Revolution came, only to mark the date of their surrender to conditions too strong for human life to bear. He mentions Merezhkovsky and Gorky, "still to the foreigner the *dernier cri* of Russian literature," but to Russians men "of the remote past," "far more irrevocable than Pushkin, Dostoyevsky or Tolstoy." Gorky's present articles are described as "cynical, incisive, extraordinarily perspicacious, but horribly distortive of Russian reality"; and Merezhkovsky is pictured as having "subsided into a state of permanent hysteria." He dismisses writers who may be classed "among the literature of the emigration," mostly novelists and story-tellers, and comes to one whom he calls the "reigning prince of Russian fiction." He is—

"Alexis Remizov, who was born in 1875, published his first works in 1905, left Petersburg for Berlin in the autumn of 1921, and, but for a short (tho very illuminating) notice in Dr. Harold Williams' 'Russia of the Russians,' has never, as far as I know, been spoken about in this country. He has recently published (at the Bibliophile Press of Reveal, Esthonia) a book of short stories written in Petersburg between 1917 and 1921, 'The Noises of the Town.' The book is very adequately representative of Remizov's art.

"He is a descendant of Gogol, of Leskov, and of Dostoyevsky, but has been greatly influenced by the modern concern for style and expression. His style is very elaborate and its range extraordinarily wide—from flights of the sublimest and most ambitious lyrical eloquence, to the strong raciness of the speech of men of the people and to the glorious delights of sheer nonsense. His vocabulary is the largest, I think, in all Russian literature. But what makes him much more than a mere maker of words or stories is his comprehensive and intense humanity. In this he is truly a pupil of Dostoyevsky.

"He excels in bringing out the intrinsic human dignity of the most vulgar and lowest creatures, whom he represents in all the glory of their filth with inimitable humor, at once whimsical and poignant—and then suddenly puts them face to face with the greatest ordeals of life (as the prison clerk who inadvertently discovers his own brother in the prison) or, better still, before death. This constant familiarity with death is one of the most persistent and characteristic features of modern Russian literature.

Remizov is well-nigh alone in prose fiction, degenerate as it now is and decadent. Only Zamyatin among the younger generation requires any special mention. This is a very powerful, perhaps even violent master of realistic expression. His style is far less rich and exuberant than Remizov's, but it has a fulness and intensity that makes his stories extraordinarily convincing and haunting. A very powerful specimen of his art has recently appeared in No. 5 of the Petersburg publication *Zapiski Mechtateley*. It is a terrible and ruthless picture of frost-bound life in Soviet Petersburg, a story of the degradation and misery of men dominated by the one idea of getting food and fuel. It is a crystallized nightmare, reminding one somewhat of those of Poe, with the immaterial difference that Zamyatin's nightmare is scrupulously true to life."

By far the more important section of present-day literature is poetry, declares Mr. Mirski, and the greatest name among the twentieth century poets is that of Alexander Blok:

"He was born in 1880 in St. Petersburg (as it was then called) and died in 1921, from scurvy, in the same city of Petersburg (as is now its official appellation, after that, short-lived and inglorious, of Petrograd). I have just received the new Berlin reprint of the third volume of his collected *Poems*, and I find it exceedingly difficult to speak with anything like moderation of this extraordinary poet's sublime genius. For Blok was certainly a fallen seraph, as M. Chukovsky (our best living critic) has so convincingly demonstrated in his recently published masterly monograph. He was of another time, of a time when a greater race of poets walked the earth—the brother of Shelley, Schiller, Byron, Coleridge, Heine. In his very looks there was something reminiscent of Schiller and of Byron, for he presented (as a witty journalist once remarked) the very uncommon spectacle of a poet who looked a poet. The most obvious comparison would be with Heine. But Blok had little of Heine's wit, and none of his sentimentality; on the other hand, he had a far more powerful gift of song and a far more ruthless and unalloyed genius for despair. Imagine the tragically cynical pessimism of 'Candide' couched in the gorgeous rhythmical wealth of 'Kubla Khan,' and you will have a very distorted idea of the most characteristic parts of Blok's third volume. This volume contains the work of 1908 to 1916. After that year Blok wrote only one poem (January, 1918), but it is 'The Twelve.' It has been translated into English [by Mr. Bechofer, 1920], and has, *comme de raison*, failed to attract the English reader. Nor will it attract him until he has learnt Russian and learned Russia. For it is the culmination of all the richness of Russian expression and Russian verbal music. It is also the distilled essence of all that is most flagrantly and intensely national. No description or *précis* of the thing could do anything but give a ridiculous caricature of it. But if I were asked to surrender either 'The Twelve' or all the rest of Russian literature, I should hesitate. The balance is pretty well equal. This language will seem exaggerated, and so it probably is, but poetry is like wine, and when a man is under the fresh influence (this 'freshness' reaches over about twelve years) of such strong and heady liquor, he can not be reasonably supposed to have kept much of his senses.

"There is certainly a falling-off from Blok to even the best of the other poets. These are very numerous. They have with hardly any exception remained in Russia. Andrey Bely alone came over to Berlin late in 1921, but has not identified himself with the emigration, This, however, does not in any way imply that all Russian poetry is pro-Bolshevik. By no means. But it is precisely in the poets that a new spirit is coming to the surface, a spirit which find its expression in passage on passage of the most different poets. It is a certain purification and elevation of the spirit which raises them above the transitory and, perhaps, illusory contradictions of the present. It is this that Andrey Bely means when he speaks 'of the existence of a culture in Russia, a culture which has been face to face with the grave and with death and has not been frightened by the grave. . . . It is the culture of Eternity descending on Russia.' For the Russian poet of to-day can nearly daily re-echo Vaughan—'I saw Eternity the other night.' It is the same exclusive appreciation of pure spiritual values that moves Maximilian Voloshin to those piercing and unforgetable lines of his about Russia, the Princess, 'who delivered herself to the robber and the thief, set fire to her farms and fields, destroyed her ancient home, and went forth despised and a beggar, and the slave of the vilest slave.' But, continues the poet, 'Will I dare throw a stone at thee? Will I fail to understand thy passionate and fierce fire? Will I not fall before thee, my face in the mire, blessing the trace of thy bare foot, thou—homeless, drunken, lawless Russia—thou fool in Christ.' Or to the passage in which the same poet, in a more classical vein, compares the present crisis of Russia with the dark ages of Rome, when the secular power of the Emperors was finally destroyed only to give place to the new power of the Popes."

"These two poets are among the greatest of the older generation. Among the younger ones, there are many who are far from possessing the noble altitude of such poetry. Some of them, like the Futurists, have identified themselves with the cause of Communism, and write satires and hymns to order, that are published by the official *Gosizdat* (State-Press) and paid by the line. These and others, chiefly in Moscow, revel in originality *quand même*, in eccentric metaphor and exuberant hyperbole. They generally succeed in being oppressively like each other in their would-be originality.

"The school of Petersburg is far more chaste and far more enjoyable. Its acknowledged leader, Gumilev, was shot by the Bolsheviks in 1921 when he was just on the verge of becoming—from the Theophile-Gauthier-like romantic he had been—a really significant poet of manly emotion. By far the greatest of these poets (always *reserve faite* to Blok), is Anna Akhmatova, a poetess who combines in herself all the best characteristics of the Petersburg school, and also all the best characteristics of feminine poetry in general, without any of its shortcomings. She is simple, sincere, passionate, straightforward, and a consummate master of concentrated expression."

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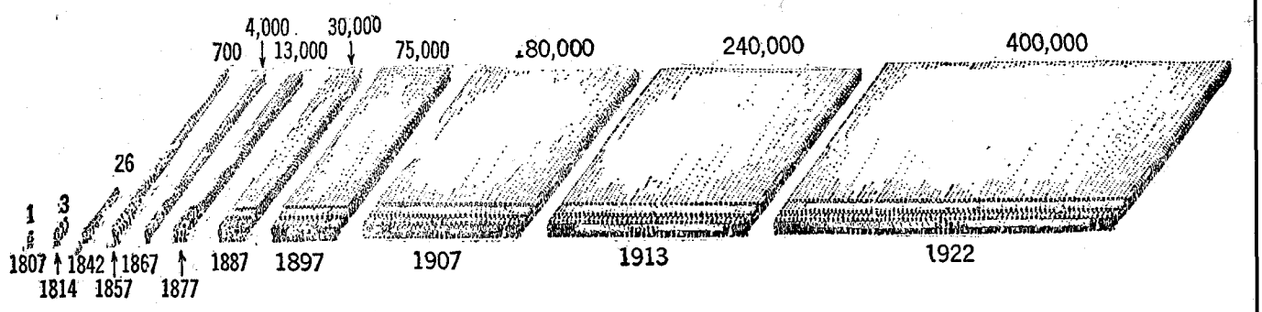
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



By courtesy of "The Missionary Review of the World," New York.

GROWING RANKS OF CHINESE CONVERTS TO PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY.

Beginning with one missionary in 1807, the number of native Protestants now is estimated to be more than 400,000. The Roman Catholic Chinese are estimated by the China Year Book for 1921-22 to be 1,994,483.

CHINA AS A TEACHER OF CHRISTIANITY

CHINA'S COMING OF AGE seems to be assured, in the opinion of several religious editors and writers, and the *Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist) declares: "There is going on in China a movement which in the near future may produce the phenomenon of a distinctive Chinese Church—we almost wrote it Chinese Christianity." As *The Baptist* sees it, China "is feeling the persistent intact of the Gospel upon its ancient traditions and institutions, its darkness and its despair, its vermin and its vice." These are significant statements when it is considered that an anti-Christian agitation, mentioned in these pages on July 1, is being fomented by the Non-Christian Student Federation of Peking University on the ground that Christianity is an enemy of society because of its "collusion with militarism and capitalism." It is the more noteworthy, therefore, to be assured by observers familiar with the situation that, so far from being hostile to Christianity, China is at the moment laying the foundation for a national Chinese Church "which may one day reteach the principles of Christianity to those from whom she learned them." The National Christian Conference held at Shanghai not only inaugurated steps for the establishment of a national Christian Church free of the denominationalism of the West, but adopted a program which for sheer Christian spirit may well be numbered among historic religious documents.

It was an essentially Chinese conference, the 565 Chinese delegates present forming, we are told, the majority of the official members attending. It included, writes a correspondent in *The Christian World* (London), the most learned as well as the little old patriarch who addrest the conference with difficulty because he had "traveled fifty-three days to get there and was as a savage and barbarian," while side by side sat followers of Sun Yat-Sen, the recently deposed president of the South China Republic, and General Wu Pei-Fu, who is seeking to unite China under one government. The great act of the conference, says the *Christian World* correspondent, was the forming of the National Christian Council, representative of all the Christian forces in China, except the Roman Catholic. Its membership of 100 will include fifty-three Chinese. The new body, we are told, will not be so much a Church in the usually accepted ecclesiastical sense as a clearing-house for Christian work in all its forms, and a central agency to deal with national issues as no one church group could adequately deal with alone. "Nevertheless, just because of the very width of its basis it forms a true Church, as it is a real fellowship of Christian believers. Already it has refused to be divided into two theological camps, a danger that was evident at one time during the conference, it being pointed out that many of the creedal difficulties raised were imported matters, and that the Chinese Church should go free to work out its own interpretation of Christianity." So, writes the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin in *The Challenge* (London), "the Chinese Church is not merely awakening; it is awake, and it is interesting to find that the Chinese are not so absorbed in the needs of their own country as to forget the international and inter-racial implications of the Christian faith." The report of "The Message of the Church," prepared by a Chinese commission, headed by Dr. C. Y. C'heng, who was also chairman of the conference itself, is likely, we are told, to become a historic document. It is divided into two sections, addrest respectively to Christians and to non-Christians. It is a plea for unity, for an indigenous church, for freedom in the study and interpretation of the Bible, for social regeneration, for international brotherhood, and for world-evangelism. The report asserts that the task of saving China is so great that it can be attained only by a united Church. "Therefore," it runs, "in the Name of the Lord, Who prayed that all may be one, we appeal to all those who love the same Lord to follow His command and be united into one Church, catholic and indivisible, for the salvation of China. We confidently hope that the Church of China, thus united, will be able to serve as an impetus to the speedy healing of the broken body of Christ in the West." An appeal is made to all Chinese Christians to aim at a self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating Church, and to this end the report urges systematic giving, religious education, and fearless experimentation in forms of worship and organization. "We confidently hope," it says, "that the time will soon come when the Church of China will repay in part that which she has bountifully received from her mother Churches in the West, the loving tribute of the daughter—contributions in thought, life, and achievement for the enrichment of the Church catholic." As to Biblical interpretation, that moot question which is everywhere agitating the Protestant churches in the West, the report declares: "We believe that, since the Bible is the word of God, the truth of God fears no test. It can stand any investigation of a reverent heart. We wish to make known that we fear no application of any genuine scientific method to the study of the Holy Scriptures."

The social obligations of the Christian Church are recognized, it being made clear that the gospel of salvation has implications

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not only for individual, but also for social and industrial life. Furthermore, says the writer,

"For the first time in history, a great Christian Conference in China has spoken against child-labor, against a twelve-hour working-day and a seven-day working-week. With intelligent understanding of the problems involved, and yet with fearless candor, the Church of Christ in China has made it clear to all where it stands in such matters. It has a social and industrial conscience which is likely to make itself felt.

"It is interesting to find that the Chinese are not so absorbed in the needs of their own country as to forget the international and inter-racial implications of the Christian faith. 'We firmly believe that the teaching and life of Christ have taught us beyond any doubt the possibility and the necessity of international world-brotherhood. We hereby call upon every one who serves in the Christian Church in China to seize every opportunity to promote international friendship, and fight together against any international injustice.' They express their firm belief that China, which has been preserved by God through long ages as an independent and sovereign nation, has her distinct contribution to make to the world and her place in God's scheme. They, therefore, call upon all Chinese Christians to take every opportunity to foster world-brotherhood, and to that end to Christianize the rapidly developing national consciousness, 'so that we, as a nation, may be witness to the whole world of the wonderful gift of a peace-loving nature with which God has endowed our race.'

"Nothing is more certain than their emphasis on Evangelism. 'We hereby call upon all the followers of Jesus Christ to go forth with renewed zeal and consecrated hearts, with persistent efforts, and through united and definite programs to evangelize every part of China. . . . What China really needs is Jesus Christ. With Him all her problems can be solved. Without Him all other methods and plans are of secondary value, for they do not touch the root trouble. . . . When we say that China needs Christ, we do not mean that China needs all the forms, customs and rites of Western Churches; nor, even, do we hold up all Christians as examples of what Jesus meant His followers to be, for not all Christians have the spirit of Christ. What we do mean is that it is our firm conviction that Christ is able to meet China's deepest need, for the Christ Whom we recommend is a present Christ, a living Christ, a Christ of power Who is able to-day, as in the past, to manifest Himself as Ruler of all in the hearts of men, in society, in the State, in the world. He once said: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." These words completely embody in themselves the spirit of the Christian religion.'"

The American churches have a tremendous stake in China, religiously, educationally and internationally, writes William C. Allen in the *Reformed Church Messenger*, and "the call is loud that we stand for justice, mercy and peace if future conflict is to be avoided. It is of supreme importance that we carefully watch the unfolding of commercial and political events in the Far East and insist that we deal righteously with the reawakening old empire. We must with service, money and prayer remember these brethren in Christ."

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.—Four-fifths of the young manhood of the country has little or no vital connection with the Church, and behind this detachment lies a deep misunderstanding of the faiths by which Christian men and women live, or the ideals of life which they hold. Thus reports the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, which recently met in Kansas City. Again, the report discloses that there are more than 27,000,000 American children, nominally Protestant, not enrolled in any Sunday school or cradle roll department and who receive no formal or systematic religious instruction, and we are told that there are 8,000,000 American children, less than ten years old, growing up in non-church homes. Estimating the total number of youth under twenty-five years of age at 42,000,000, the Dayton *News* says this is "a most startling percentage." Putting these statistics in another way, and summarizing them briefly, the *News* comments further:

"Nineteen out of every 20 Jewish children under 25 years of age receive no formal religious instruction; 3 out of every 4 Catholic children under 25 years of age receive no formal religious instruction; 2 out of every 3 Protestant children under 25 years of age receive no formal religious instruction. Or, taking the country as a whole, 7 out of every 10 children and youth of the United States under 25 years of age are not being touched in any way by the educational program of any Church. This calls up a vital question—How long may a nation endure, 7 out of 10 of whose children and youth receive no systematic instruction in the religious and moral sanctions upon which its democratic institutions rest?"

NO CHRISTIAN CONDONATION OF LYNCHING

LYNCHING IS NO MORE CONDONED by the Christian people in the South than by those in any other section of the country, and the attitude of those who imply or express the belief that Southern Christians promote or approve of this evil, says *The Presbyterian*, is both wrong and unjust. In support of its statement this Northern religious journal, for it is published in Philadelphia, cites the fact that at a conference in Atlanta, Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, strongly deplored the lynching evil and all racial animosities, and quotes the statement of the Georgia Inter-racial Committee, which is composed of representatives of both races:

"We find in our hearts no extenuation for crime, be it violation of womanhood, mob violence, or the illegal taking of human life. We are convinced that if there is any crime more dangerous than another, it is that crime which strikes at the root of and undermines constituted authority, breaks all laws and restraints of civilization, substitutes mob violence and masked irresponsibility for established justice, and deprives society of a sense of protection against barbarism. Therefore, we believe that no falser appeal can be made to Southern manhood than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood, or that the brutal practise of lynching and burning of human beings is an expression of chivalry. We believe that these methods are no protection to anything or anybody, but that they jeopardize every right and every security that we possess."

Like expressions in regard to these racial problems can be found among Christian people everywhere, says *The Presbyterian*, and "instead of implying that such evils are endorsed, it would be better to inquire into the cause and cure of the evil." The cause, we are told, is the same as that which gives rise to labor troubles and family degeneration—the failure to remember that we are enjoined in the Scriptures to treat each other as human brothers and to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. And *The Presbyterian* believes:

"If there was prevailing among the people of our age a knowledge and reverence for the Bible as the Word of God and a rule of life, both for this world and the world to come, together with a sense of responsibility for obedience unto this rule of God, it would go far toward the correction of this evil and similar evils. Sad to say, many writers and speakers who deal with these social evils are seeking by appeal to scientific advantage and to common utility as the means of educating the people out of this social degradation. The trouble in the case is not the lack of knowledge, but the lack of motive. More information will not correct any of these social threatenings. The need is for more conscience, and that can be awakened only by a keener sense of God's requirements. These requirements are revealed in the Word of God, and especially in the moral law. But many of these humanitarian writers reject God's Word and God's Law, and encourage others to do likewise. Consequently, there is a low state of responsibility among the people, and this brood of cruelty, impurity, lynching, general murder, personal unfaithfulness, and other like evils, grow apace. The modern cultured rationalist in his rejection of the Word and law of God is doing more to break down the social life and increase the crime of our times than any other influence. We must get the people back to the Bible and submission thereunto, or these evils will wax worse and worse until there is a fatal collapse."

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THE PLAGUE OF POLITICIANS AND MORONS

THE MAJORITY OF OUR CITIZENS are morons, says William Allen White, lamenting what he believes to be the immoral state of the country, and supporting his statement by charging that the newspapers are filled with news of "banditry, thuggery, burglary, car stealing, murder and violence." He includes also in his category of evil, "tax-waste and inefficiency of the city government, paving contract robbery, stuffed payrolls," and "grafting public servants." Furthermore, declares the noted editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, in a recent number of *Collier's Weekly*, immigration is bringing more morons from the old world, and they are breeding faster than the good old stock of the early settlers of America. To make matters worse, we teach them facts and "educational folderol and fudge," he complains, and then wonder why they are morally undernourished. We neglect the truth—the truth which every American should know—which is: "What is good conduct; what acts are social and what antisocial." America, we are told, "is an attempt to institutionalize the Pilgrim ideal," which implies equality, a brotherhood which makes the strong responsible for the weak. "It is dangerous biologically, but socially, economically and politically it may be made to work." The breakdown comes in the cities—the "spawning ground" of evil, where the "moron majority" outvotes those who believe in the Pilgrim ideal. "No form of democracy," continues the Kansas editor, "seems able to cope with the situation, for a bad majority may be assembled, and usually is assembled, at any election—State or municipal. And the State House is a replica of the city halls, with the little band of protesters recruited from the small towns and rural districts." As Mr. White sees it,

"The typical political situation in any American city is about like this: The forces in the community that stand for what is obviously good government in the old-fashioned sense, line up behind a candidate conspicuously honest and cold-nosed, often high-browed, and sometimes even a 'Christian gentleman.' All the newspapers support him. All the organizations devoted to orderly processes of government get behind him. It becomes evident, as the campaign grows warm, that around his opponent are gathered the evil influences of the town: the grafters, the underworld, the racial blocks, the devotees of special privilege in political grafting. . . .

"During the campaign, disclosures . . . come thick and fast. They are convincing to the mind and heart of the old-fashioned American, who is pained and surprized to discover that thousands of his fellow citizens are not even cynical about it. These carefree citizens accept the situation."

The successful candidate "generally exploits himself as a sort of he-Cinderella, who has come up from the ash-can," says Mr. White. "He is a smiler and hand-shaker, sometimes an orator, and occasionally a lawyer, who has graduated from the criminal courts into a decent practise among the more shady of the public service corporations. If he is not of that type, he is a partizan business man of the genus 'dub.' He can be depended upon to accept the dictum of the party leaders who control the machine that protects the underworld and the boodlers, and he has illicit relations with the men who pay big money for franchises and the frills and fripperies of special privilege in public corporations." Not only all this, the successful candidate also attracts people of immature minds. He does not make them think—"he makes them hate, makes them laugh, and shows them their own advantage in his candidacy." And, pitiful to say,

"The child-mind is satisfied with childish things: parks, playgrounds, parades, gambling, bootlegging, plug-hatted politicians in shiny motor-cars, who also are he-Cinderellas exemplifying America as a land of opportunity. The child's conception of the land of opportunity is satisfied with the opportunity to rise by grafting or by boodling or by cunning blackmail. As for the crime wave, well, 'boys will be boys.' So the children citizens hoot at the 'Christian citizen' on the independent ticket and stand by the man who brags that he supported his poor old mother when he was five years old by selling papers, and always gave a penny to the orphans' home."

Mr. White has given us some facts, admits *The Congregationalist*, saying that he has pointed out some evils, weaknesses and dangers in American life, and urging that, "if we are wise, we shall wake up and do our best to set our house in order." But the great Kansan has not told us all, declares the religious journal: "The 'crime wave' is worldwide, and is an aftermath of the war, which will pass as all 'waves' pass. Against the lawlessness in America we have a great improvement in social conditions, due to national prohibition. Biologically, the Americans of the future will improve; they will produce less 'morons' from their more sober sires. Elections do not always, nor usually, go wrong. The political conditions in America, by and large, are by no means as bad as Mr. White represents. The majority are not less, but more insistent upon honesty and efficiency in public office than a generation ago. The thoughtful, independent voter is more numerous to-day than ever before. Women are bringing into government still higher ideals." We are also assimilating immigrants who are as true to the Pilgrim ideal as any of us, says *The Congregationalist*, arguing that it is not true that the immigrant is always, or usually, a moron. "More often he is the stuff out of which excellent Americans are made." But, we are warned,

"Too many respectable citizens stay at home on election day and let the other fellows too often win out. Immigration should be limited, and there should be a more carefully controlled sifting process. Our churches and social welfare agencies should redouble their efforts to reform the cities, and the country, too. Our schools should wake up to the folly of trying to do everything but teach the subjects that schools ought to teach. Strive, Americans, for a revival of religion and reverence and discipline in the American homes! Keep the Bible open, the flag flying, and push forward! Whatever is the matter with America can be and shall be overcome."

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR PREACHERS

SUCH IS THEIR EAGERNESS FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT and for the recognition which self-improvement insures in the teaching profession that one-fourth of the 700,000 teachers in the United States are said to attend some sort of summer school. This certificate of ambition on the part of the school teachers raises the question, how many of the ministry, numbers of whom, no doubt, are equally ambitious, attend summer courses? Exact figures are said not to be available. *The Baptist* guesses that not more than 5 per cent. of the ministers attend, and at once saves the preacher from blame by saying:

"Do not jump to the conclusion that the fault is altogether with the minister. We have churches among us still which 'hire' a preacher as the farmer hires the farmhand. No provision is made for an adequate vacation. Some ministers pride themselves on the fact that they seldom, if ever, take a vacation. We really need a 'movement' for longer vacations, and a 'drive' to get the pastors to attend the summer sessions of the universities, seminaries and conferences, where provision is made for systematic study. The demands upon the minister to-day are making summer schools more necessary each year. Pastors, insist upon a vacation, and then don't loaf!"

The organization of Conference summer schools for undergraduates and graduates in the annual Methodist Conferences is bound to revolutionize these conditions, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, for "the young men are finding not only change but mental and spiritual stimulus in these summer seminaries." They are now only at the beginning of their usefulness, we are told, for, tho the preachers already see what it means for them, "there are a good many local church officials whose eyes are not yet open to their advantage—not to say duty. When they are wide awake they will not only grant the vacation, but will take a hand in supporting the school."

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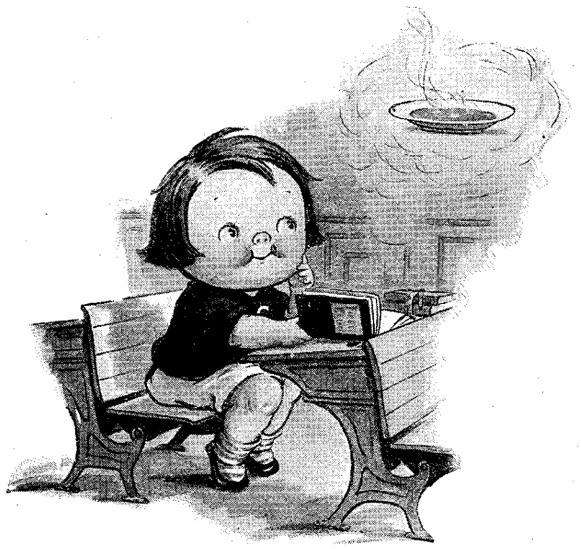
GREAT FOR BREAKFAST—INVIGORATING SOUP

Every time I try to spell
I hear the good old dinner-bell!
And then I just sit here and dream
Of Campbell's Soup and the rising steam!



Anticipation!

Just the thought of Campbell's Tomato Soup will wake a drowsy appetite! It is one of those delightful dishes that you find yourself remembering and looking forward to when your thoughts travel to an approaching meal. It has a rich, delicious flavor all its own which makes "tomato soup" mean Campbell's to you.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

has the spicy richness of full-ripe, flawless, ruddy tomatoes. Just the pure juices and the tempting fruity parts, strained to a fine puree, are used in Campbell's and butter worthy of your own table enriches the blend. Eat a delicious soup like this every day and see how your appetite and your digestion improve!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbells' Soups

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SCRIBNER'S for September reprints two sonnets of a young voice too soon stilled. Preceding them is this introductory note explaining an allusion in Sir James M. Barrie's Rectoral address, "Courage": "There is a very poignant allusion to one who was very dear to Barrie (altho his name is not mentioned)—one who is 'the lad that will never be old.' Of him Barrie says: 'He often gaily forgets, and thinks he has slain his foe by daring him, like him who, dreading water, was always the first to leap into it. One can see him serene, astride a Scotch cliff, singing to the sun the farewell thanks of a boy.' And then he reproduces an anonymous sonnet. This was one of two written by Michael Llewelyn Davies, who was the adopted son of Sir James Barrie and the grandson of Du Maurier, the author of 'Trilby.' He was an undergraduate, drowned, at the age of twenty, two years ago at Oxford while bathing. He had been the editor of the *Eton College Chronicle* in 1918, and that paper published both of the sonnets, which he wrote at Eilean Chona, an island on the west coast of Scotland, in August, 1920." They are here reproduced, as originally printed, for the enjoyment of our readers:

EILEAN CHONA

I

Thronged on a cliff serene Man saw the sun
hold a red torch above the farthest seas,
and the fierce island pinnacles put on
in his defence their somber panoplies;
Foremost the white mists eddied, trailed and spun
like seekers, emulous to clasp his knees,
till all the duty of the scene seemed one,
led by the secret whispers of the breeze.

The sun's torch suddenly flashed upon his face
and died; and he sat content in subject night
and dreamed of an old dead foe that had sought
and found him;
a beast stirred boldly in his resting-place;
and the cold came; Man rose to his master-height,
shivered and turned away; but the mists were
round him.

II

Island of sleep, where wreathed Time delays,
haven of things remote, indulgent, free,
Thou whose encircling mists in autumn days
veiled the intruder on thy secrecy;
he there beheld bright flowers in a dream
join with tall trees to cheat the Cyprian,
and heard in murmurs of a woodland stream
Arcadian measures of resurgent Pan;

Yet will not tread again thy perfumed shore
and mount the coloured slope beneath the trees,
or there release his senses ever more
to tread the footprints of old deities,
so thou do not send echoes to remind
of those sweet pipes, and charm him from his kind.

PEOPLE for the most part prefer to forget failure and failures. To call men such is to blast them and relegate them to oblivion. The London *Sunday Times* finds a man to pledge a toast to those defeated or neglected by fortune:

A TOAST

BY HUMPHREY STEPHENSON

When you have loyally toasted your monarch
and drunk to your generous host,
And the time draws near for parting; should you
seek a final toast,
Then fill your glasses to the brim and when the
rims have kissed,
Drain them, my comrades, silently to them that
have shot and missed.
To him who has shot and missed
I pledge myself to-day,
Who has cursed or laughed at the wasted shaft
And thrown the bow away.
Stand comrades, stand in silence, with glasses
raised above,

We are drinking to wasted valor; we are drinking to hopes that are fled,
We are drinking to hearts that are empty; we
are drinking to clinkered love,
And, Heaven forgive and help them, we are
drinking to souls that are dead,
To him that has tried and failed
I pledge myself to-day,
Who has conquered sloth and done his work
And seen it thrown away.

Not in contempt or triumph you have hit your
mark,
Some bows are drawn at a venture; some shafts
fly home in the dark;
Some win an easy target, content with a sordid
gain;
But now we honour the fearless hearts who have
shot at the stars in vain.
To all who have shot and missed
I pledge myself to-day:
To the weary life; to the wasted dart;
To the broken boy; to the empty heart
To the fires that have died away.

BALLAD poetry is a more or less uncultivated field, so we are grateful to Mr. Thorley and the *New Witness* (London) for occasionally taking us away from our introspections:

VISTA DEL MARE

BY WILFRID THORLEY

[*Genzano lies on the Appian Way running southward from Rome, and is celebrated for its wines and the beauty of its women. It looks out from a spur of rock over the untilled plain stretching toward Civita Vecchia, the ancient port of the Emperor Trajan, with the sleek but scarcely visible Mediterranean beyond it.*]

Genzano wines are good wines, Genzano girls are
chaste.
Genzano from its hill-top looks out across the
waste.
And as you sip the white wine or as you sip the
red,
Far, far away a beam of light,
A faint and furtive gleam of light
As hazy as a dream of light,
Shines forth and then is fled.

Genzano lads are brave lads, Genzano mules are
strong;
In painted carts, with nodding plumes they draw
the wines along.
And if the load be full casks or empty ones and
light,
The lads they drive their cattle on
Where Romans once did battle on
The dusty road, and rattle on
From morning until night.

Genzano town has proud men; in palaces they
dwell,
And gaze across the waste land below their citadel;
And whether they be single or husband a good
lass,
The gladness all men ask of wine
Is theirs in many a cask of wine,
Or wicker-waisted flask of wine
They tilt into the glass.

Genzano girls have long locks and wavy locks and
black
That lie in coils upon the head or twisted down the
back.
Their eyes are shining darkness, a mine that's
full of fire;
Like fillies with their tails a-drift
They walk amid the males a-drift,
And see them not. The sails a-drift
Are all their eyes desire.

Genzano girls are lovely. I know on what they
muse.
It isn't on the wine-casks and whence they are or
whose;
But why they flaunt a red cheek or why they
hide a pale
Is that far-shining beam of light,
The faint and furtive gleam of light
As hazy as a dream of light,
That shows a lover's sail.

A SLANG phrase of the war is embalmed in this touching verse in *Harper's* Magazine. The phrase was itself poetical, tho it was an evasion of the sentimental atmosphere surrounding the word of common usage:

ON SILENT WINGS

BY MARION COUTHOUY SMITH

There is a flock of weary birds, that go
Not south, but westward, with the dying days;
They fly in silence through the twilight ways,
Sounding no call of joy, no cry of woe.
One after one, like some thin river's flow,
The line goes on, athwart the morning rays,
Through the clear noonday, or the stormy haze,
Still winging toward oblivion, mute and slow.

No eyes shall follow them with kindling sight,
And none shall know the seas where they are
tost,
When their spent pinions shall at last be furled
From the long striving of their hopeless flight;
For these are loves denied, and friendships lost,
And all the unwanted treasures of the world.

MR. PERCY continues to delight us with his sensitiveness to nature and his mystical response to beauty. In the *North American Review* we find him in this:

TO A STRANGER

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER PERCY

When I see your beauty the beasts in me lie down,
And I know the good man that I might have been.
To watch you is more cleansing than clear sunsets,
And more regretful than the deeds that I have
done.
If memory could only keep me perfect,
And not fade out to leave me with myself!
With all my altars ashes and my gods asleep,
You with your marvellous sad infinite beauty
Make me kneel down and know what life could
be—
Unhurtfulness and worship and sure trust.
But I have missed you in the passing of the ships,
And as a stranger only watch you pass.
Yet, seeing you to-night in your great beauty,
I shall dream calmly of a clear green sky
Filled with wild white swans flying, flying over,
Against the hardly-visible, wide-swarming stars.

JUST a picture from the *Poetry Review* (London).

NOVEMBER EVENING: CAMBRIDGE

BY J. M. S. BARNARD

Skies are a cold dull grey. Beside the river
Wraiths of mist hang idly among the trees
Earth is dead to the eye: no smallest quiver
Tells of the waning life. There is no breeze
To shake the pale green willowy fingers; trailing
Down to the gloomy water, whose cold face
Lies unrippled and still. The daylight, failing,
Over the whole sad heavens, leaves no trace
Of a sinking autumn sun in a west fire-clouded:
Nothing is here, but just a fading light
Dying and dying, in cold white mist enshrouded—
Mist that blinds the stars, and covers the night.

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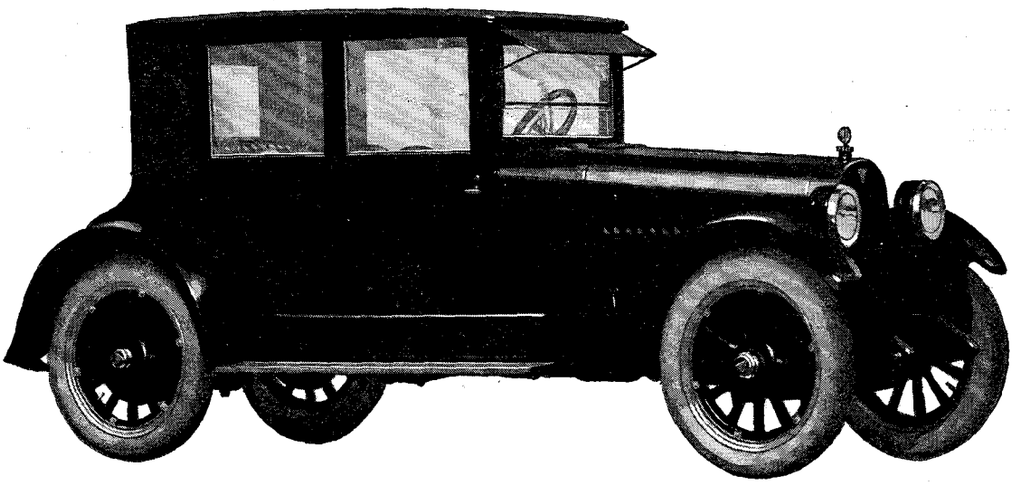

The Coach—All Closed Car Advantages, $1745

"Hudson Has a New Motor"

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No car ever had a more famous motor than the Super-Six.

It made motor history on the speedway—in road contests—in mountain climbs and in endurance runs. Some of its records remain unmatched after six years of assault by world famous cars.

More than 125,000 owners regard their Super-Six with an affection and confidence that gives Hudson a prestige of enviable importance.

Hudson's security and leadership was never stronger. Yet at the pinnacle of success a new motor was adopted.

Thousands of Hudsons with the new motor were delivered without their buyers being told of the change.

But those who had owned earlier Super-Sixes noted a marvelous difference in the performance of their new cars.

The old-time performance, the dash and nimbleness is there. And so is the ability to bear up in long, hard driving. It has the famous Hudson quality of endurance and reliability.

The patented Super-Six principles are retained. Without them such perfection would not have been possible.

But there is a heretofore unknown smoothness that adds to the charm of motoring. Driving today's Hudson Super-Six is like coasting—so free and effortless is its performance.

Won't you learn this Hudson quality? Any dealer will gladly provide the opportunity.

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Speedster - - - - - $1645
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE HERO OF IRELAND'S LATEST TRAGEDY

THE "BLUNDERBUSS FROM BEHIND THE HEDGE," which always menaced the unpopular landlord or bailiff in Ireland, brought death, by the very irony of fate, to "young Michael Collins," the man whom the world at large as well as, probably, a large majority of his Irish compatriots, considered Ireland's best hope for the future. He was neither a landlord, nor a bailiff, nor unpopular. The man who led the ambush that killed him, an Irish irreconcilable whose own brother was one of Collins' lieutenants, is said to have foresworn his rebel leadership and decided to join the Free-Staters, as a token of his regret at having caused the death of the head of the Irish Provisional Government. Collins himself was about to be married, when the bullet from ambush ended his career, and he died murmuring, "Forgive them!" It is all very tragic, and highly unnecessary, full of bitter irony, and extremely Irish, a number of American commentators agree. The New York *World*, after collecting the comment of Irish sympathizers in New York, observes that, "altho some ardent De Valeraites regard the murder as removing a great obstacle from the path to eventual complete independence, the majority believe the cause of Irish Freedom has lost its greatest champion."

International News Reel photo

THE SLAIN IRISH LEADER.

Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State, shot from ambush on August 22nd.

He was personally likable, "frank, impetuous, aggressive, yet without the gall-and-wormwood element of temperament. . . . If he lacked the coldness and the restraint of Arthur Griffith, he was all the more a typical Irishman." So says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, turning to a personal view of the man who seems likely to take his place in the catalog of Ireland's foremost heroes and martyrs. The Baltimore *Sun* presents an article by Newton C. Parke, a member of its staff, following the picturesque career of the slain Irish leader. Mr. Parke recalls that Collins, only forty-one when he died, started life as a grocer's clerk. The writer thus summarizes the life of the Free State's President:

Born of humble parents in County Kerry, Michael Collins received only an elementary education before he was forced to give up his schooling and go to work. For a time he was a "sorter" in the General Post-office in London, but was later transferred back to Ireland. It was related during the Sinn Fein campaign that much of the secret information he received, as head of the intelligence department of the "Irish Republican Army," came to him from friends he had made in every post-office in Ireland, so that it was in this way that he eluded British agents for many months.

Mr. Collins first appeared in the ranks of rebels against British rule during the Young Ireland movement in Dublin, in 1914. He joined other demonstrators in refusing to fight "Britain's war," and urged opposition to any attempt to induce young Irishmen to enlist under the British flag. Only recently he justified that action in a newspaper article, insisting that he was not "pro-German," but only anti-British.

Mr. Collins fought and was captured in the quickly suppressed Easter-week rebellion against the British in Dublin, in 1916. He had not been conspicuous as a leader up to that time and shortly afterward was released, greatly to the regret of the British Government a few years later.

Early in the intensive Sinn Fein campaign against British military domination that followed so soon after the World War came stories of a mysterious leader who was directing the successful activities of the Irish Republicans. Later this leader was indentified as "Mickey" Collins, and tales of his extraordinary feats began to fill official reports and columns in the European and American press.

De Valera and other Republican commanders were known to the public. They even gave interviews to correspondents who had been pledged not to reveal their whereabouts. But "Mickey" Collins remained an elusive personage, badly wanted by the British, whose very physical characteristics were a mystery.

Nothing was too bold for the phantom chief of the Sinn Fein Army. With hundreds of British agents on his trail, he once drove to within 100 yards of the Dublin prison and engineered the escape of Francis Teeling, one of his comrades, on the eve of Teeling's execution. He used many disguises and his narrow escapes were legion.

It was only after a truce in the Irish warfare was actually agreed upon that Collins appeared in public and the world began to learn something of the qualities of his leadership. Correspondents invited to meet him found a six-foot, youthful-looking man of broad shoulders, with a shock of black hair and pair of twinkling eyes, who rocked with mirth as he told of some of his adventures. A restless, driving figure, with a countenance not easily forgotten, he fulfilled all the traditions that have grown up about him.

Mr. Collins went to London after the truce with the Sinn Fein delegation that was to arrange terms of peace with the British Government. His meeting with Premier Lloyd George in the Downing Street residence of the Prime Minister was an historic event. He came away from the negotiations firmly convinced that it was his duty to support the peace program there agreed upon, and it was upon this issue that he broke squarely with De Valera and the ardent Republicans, who demanded nothing short of complete independence.

In the stormy Dail Eireann sessions that followed the return of the delegation to Dublin Mr. Collins stood by Arthur Griffith in espousing the treaty of peace. He had many a bitter tilt with De Valera, formerly his comrade-in-arms, and with many other old associates who had been in hiding with him during the Sinn Fein warfare.

The breach widened after Michael Collins became head of the Provisional Government and was intrusted with the chairmanship of the committee that drafted the new Irish Constitution. Irish laborites tried to bring about an understanding to arrive at some basis of peace between the warring factions. De Valera renewed his demand for an independent Ireland, and, beaten in the recent elections for the new Dail, took the field at the head of the dissentient elements in the Army.

Mr. Collins first drove the main body of the rebels from the Four Courts and other Dublin strongholds. He directed the

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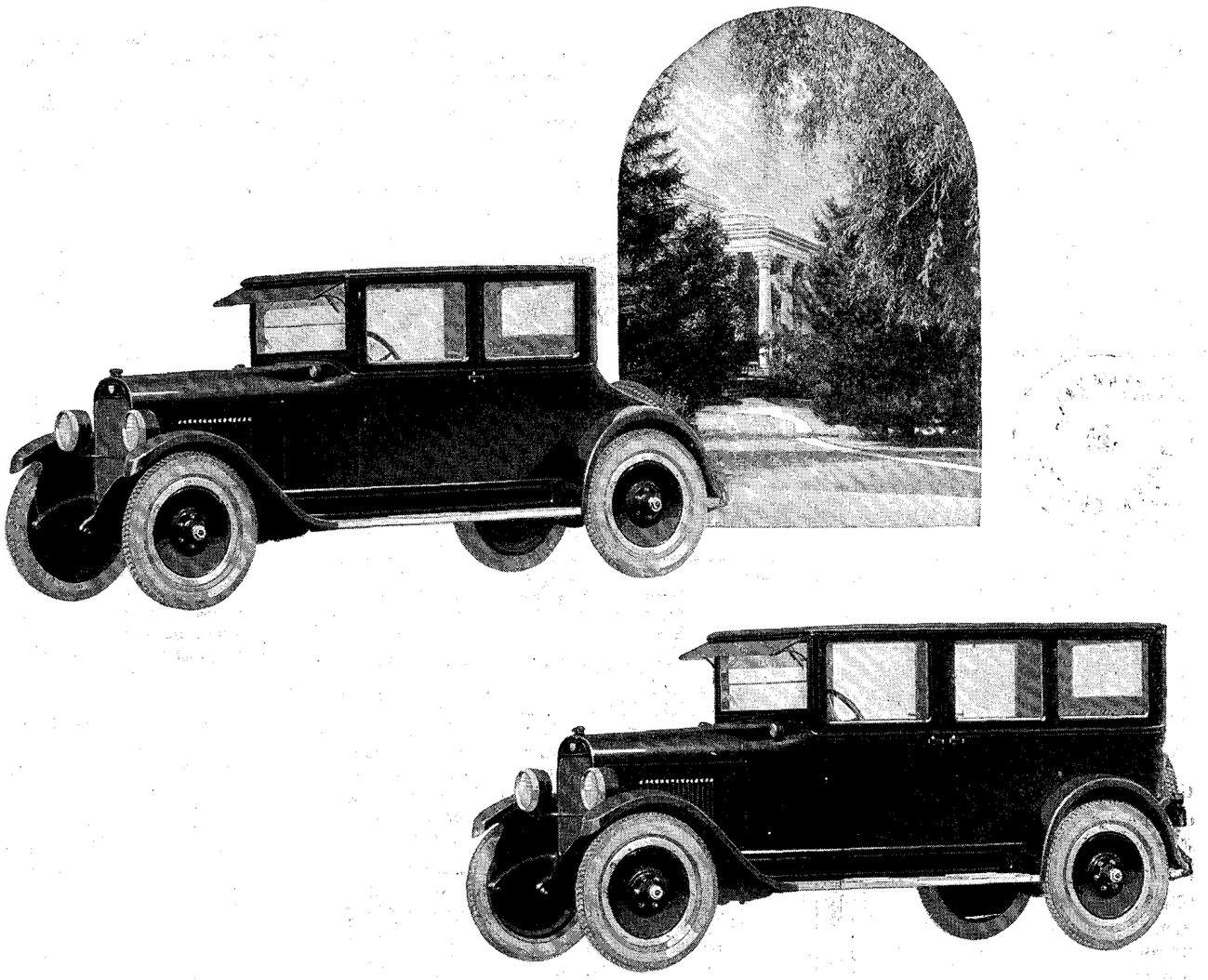

There is no mistaking the almost universal attitude toward the good Maxwell. The admiration aroused by its beauty has merged into a much deeper regard. Everyone who has had any contact with the car at all, realizes, that its superiorities are just as marked in performance as in appearance—that it is just as unusual in reliability and value, as it is in grace and charm.

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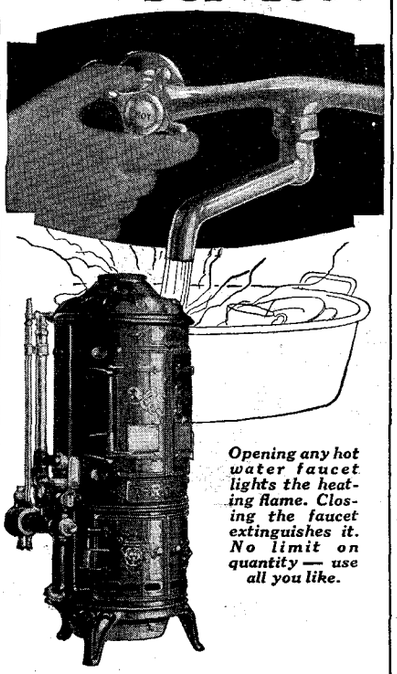

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CAN you now draw hot water instantly, without walking a step farther than the nearest faucet? Do you *always* have abundant HOT water? If not, then you are missing a great home convenience; *flowing hot water, heated without attention —on tap 24 hours every day.* You need a Pittsburg.

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Several sizes—one that is just the right size for your home.

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A small cash deposit puts a Pittsburg in your home. The balance can be distributed over several months.

Look up the Pittsburg dealer in your city (the gas company or one of the prominent plumbers) or write us how many hot water faucets in your home and the number of people in your family. We will recommend the proper size Pittsburg for your needs, and send you a free copy of "The Well Managed Home," an interesting little book, which tells the whole story of better hot water service.

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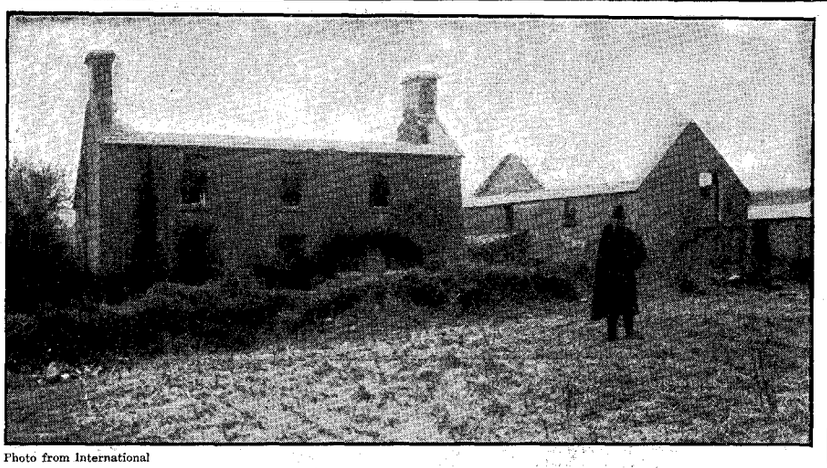

Photo from International

REMAINS OF "THE LITTLE COT IN IRELAND" WHERE COLLINS WAS BORN.

The brother of the slain leader of the Free State Government is shown standing in the foreground of the ancestral home at Mallow. It is the very irony of fate, says one commentator, that Michael Collins, Irish of the Irish, should have gone the way of many a cruel English landlord.

THE HERO OF IRELAND'S LATEST TRAGEDY

Continued

operations that cleaned the insurgents out of every other important center, including Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Tipperary and Dundalk. Only guerrilla bands remain in the field, and the Free State leader indicated a few days ago that he was about to launch a proclamation inviting these to surrender and lay down their arms or lay themselves liable to the punishment meted out to ordinary gunmen.

In almost his last direct appeal to the people of America, issued May 5th, Collins called upon "friends of Ireland to take no part in assisting or encouraging that element in our midst, whose object is to destroy" the Provisional Government. Practically the whole American press now arrays itself bitterly against "that element." "They have gone a long way toward proving," says the New York *World*, "what Collins had almost succeeded in disproving—that Ireland does not know how to govern herself, and is not willing to learn." The New York *Globe* and the Philadelphia Evening *Public Ledger* give Michael Collins a place among the Irish martyrs, and consign those who killed him to shame and the outer darkness. The New York *Times*, under the the heading of "The Curse on Ireland," comments editorially:

The loss by the Irish Free State within so short a time of its two great leaders will revive in some minds Lord Rosebery's melancholy theory of a "malignant fate" that continually pursues Ireland. In the death of Arthur Griffith the Provisional Government lost its brain, and now the assassination of Michael Collins has deprived it of its sword. The shock and horror of this latter crime are said to have filled the minds of many people in Ireland with fearful forebodings. They are said to be asking each other apprehensively if it may not be true that a curse rests upon Ireland, if all her efforts to govern herself are not doomed to failure, and if it may not be necessary to call back the English to restore order and to bring to justice the marauding and murderous bands that are now making the island a scene of terror.

It is no time, however, to give way to unmanly dread. It is not a wicked spell laid upon Ireland with which her sons have to contend, but the mad endeavors of a small fraction of her people to ruin the country if they can not rule it. Ultimate responsibility for the present campaign of looting and midnight assassination rests upon De Valera and a few other leaders of the insurgents, who wilfully set themselves to oppose the great majority and to prevent the infant Irish Free

Photo by International.

THE GIRL LEFT BEHIND.

Miss Kitty Kiernan of Granard, County Langford, was to have been married shortly to Michael Collins.

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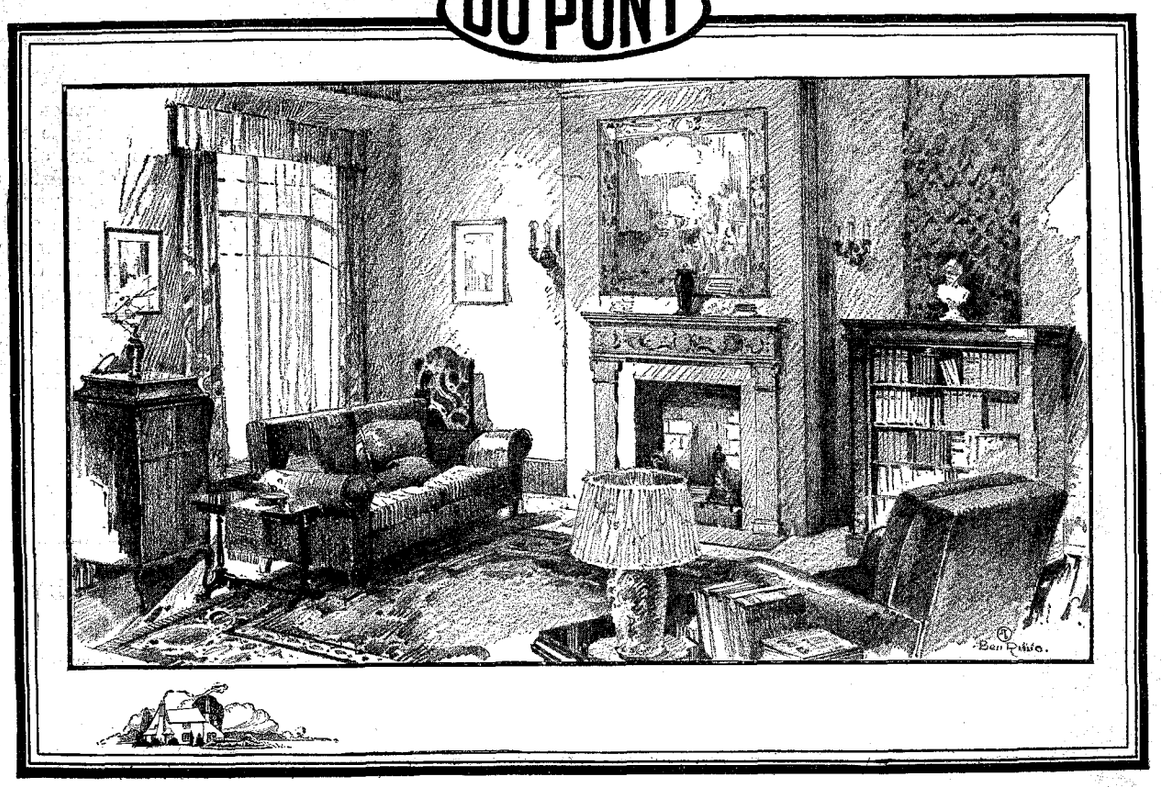
DU PONT



Into your home He has brought a wealth of Comforts!

WHEN you reach the close of this paragraph, stop reading for a minute . . . . examine the room you are sitting in, its furnishings and fittings . . . . then with that picture in your mind, try to imagine the same room in your great-grandfather's day . . . . *(stop here . . . . and look . . . . and think!)* . . . . . quite a difference, wasn't there, in the two rooms? In yours are comforts and conveniences that your great-grandfather never even wished for . . . . they were unthought of in his day.

Commonplaces they are in your eyes, but in your great-grandfather's eyes . . . . miracles! Yet this wonderful change in life has come only in this past century . . . . the century that has seen the Chemical Engineer take his rightful place in the world's industries. For it is he who, more than any other, has wrought this difference in the surroundings of life and brought into your home a wealth of comforts.

* * *

THE contributions of the Chemical Engineers of the du Pont Company to the comforts and conveniences of today's life, are a source of no little pride to us.

The du Pont Company has from its very beginning been building upon the foundation of chemistry and has always been one of the country's large employers of chemists. When the invention of dynamite and the appearance of other high explosives began to call for increasingly higher types of chemists, for men who knew manufacturing as well as chemistry, it was but natural that the du Pont Company's leadership brought together one of the finest chemical staffs in America.

And also it was natural for this chemical staff, in its researches seeking to improve du Pont explosives, to come upon other uses for the materials they worked with, and so in time came a series of du Pont products seemingly unrelated to explosives.

Thus came improved Pyralin for toiletware and many other articles—better Fabrikoid for the upholstery of fine furniture, for luggage, binding books and scores of other uses. These are examples of the way in which du Pont Chemical Engineers have adapted different products for your use from similar basic materials.

Thus came a complete line of paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers for the decoration and preservation of the country's homes, cars, furniture, etc. Thus arose, too, the manufacture of dyes, which are based upon the same materials that explosives are based upon, and thus also came many chemicals that America's industries must have.

* * *

ON all of these products, so varied in usefulness, you find the du Pont Oval as a guarantee of excellence and as a sign that they come to you through the aid of du Pont Chemical Engineers.

This is one of a series of advertisements published that the public may have a clearer understanding of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and its products.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

TRADE DU PONT MARK

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The things a woman never says —but thinks about a man's hair

TRUST a man's secretary to *know* him. There isn't much that gets by her observing and appraising eye. What she is really thinking, as she sits with pencil poised, might cause—well, it might cause a lot of things, if he knew.

Of course, she wouldn't tell him that unless he gets rid of dandruff he won't *keep* that fine head of hair. But *she* has made a study of keeping her hair looking attractive and she *knows*.

She also knows, from her own experience, that he can get rid of dandruff if he will exercise his scalp and his patience and use his ten fingers and Packer's Tar Soap.

Dandruff has a particular aversion to this well-known pine tar preparation. Doctors, you know, have long recognized that pine tar has a beneficial tonic effect on the health and appearance of the hair. As combined in Packer's with glycerine and cocoanut oil, it stimulates the scalp, penetrates to the roots, helps you to remove the dandruff and helps to bring health to the scalp.

When hair health *comes*, dandruff goes—along with the other hair troubles.

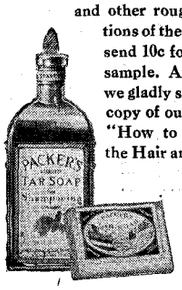
Keep that nice, healthy head of hair. Use Packer's. At all druggists and department stores—everywhere.

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY, Inc.
Dept. 84 I, 120 West 32nd St., New York City
Canadian Wholesale Distributors: Lymans, Limited, Montreal, The Lyman Bros., Ltd., Toronto

Special Sample Offer

Send 25c for All Three samples or 10c for any One of them

To introduce all three Packer products, this special offer—a generous sample of all three for 25c, Packer's Tar Soap, Packer's Shampoo, Packer's Cream (which quickly relieves chapped hands and lips and other rough conditions of the skin)—or send 10c for any one sample. At any time we gladly send free a copy of our Manual, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp."



Shampoo with
PACKER'S

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

State from coming to mature strength. Ex-Governor Glynn, in commenting upon the terrible misfortune of the killing of Michael Collins, declares that at least 90 per cent of the people of Ireland are in favor of the Provisional Government and are devoutly anxious that the authors of the atrocious crimes which now are a reproach to Ireland should be dealt with sternly.

The New York *Nation*, one of the foremost friends of Irish Freedom in this country, seems inclined "sorrowfully to agree with Bernard Shaw's judgment: 'Ireland is suffering from an epidemic of homicidal mania and calling it patriotism.'" Giving as authority "that fair, competent and kindly observer, Father John A. Ryan," *The Nation's* editor goes on:

In his vivid article in *America* (August 19, 1922) Father Ryan quotes the estimate that the property already destroyed by the Irregulars "would provide a decent house for every workingman who has to rear his family in a filthy tenement room, and a decent house and farm for every hovel-holder in the congested areas." He himself estimates that at least nine-tenths of the population support the Free State.

The fate of Ireland, deprived of its most prominent leaders, rests in the capacity its people show for self-government. It is certain as Bernard Shaw says, that if the Irish can not govern themselves no one else can. The return of the British troops is not the answer to Ireland's problem, yet that will be the inevitable result of a continuance of her madness. If some incredibly malignant or cynical Mephistopheles controlled the destinies of Ireland he could hardly have ordered her affairs so as more effectually to discredit men's faith not only in Irish nationalism but in liberal principles of self-determination and the rights of small nations. Men are saying "The Irish out of Ireland can govern others, but they can't govern themselves at home." Such a generalization is both hasty and unreasonable. Less unreasonable is the criticism of particular leaders—of De Valera for his "amorphous idealism," his lack of political generalship, his mistrust of democracy; of the Free State leaders for political immaturity and—by the Irish Labor Party—for postponing the meeting of the Dail which alone ought to authorize war. Ironically enough, Collins is blamed both for his excessive leniency to the insurgents and for his excessive militarism!

A much sounder and more fundamental explanation of Ireland's civil war is to be found, not in the criticism of individuals or the unscientific denunciation of a race, but in the law of cause and effect. No nation, it is said, can be opprest and betrayed as Ireland has been, no nation can have in her side a running sore like Ulster, kept from healing by her foreign conqueror, and retain her magnanimity, clearness of understanding, political sagacity and devotion to an ideal. . . .

The sad paradox of Ireland's situation is that violence, the violence of open conflict and secret ambush, won Ireland her victory and to a large extent disqualified her from using it. That is the usual history of war even in the noblest cause. War is incom-

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patible with constructive thought; it is the enemy of truth. It is easier to teach soldiers to hate a visible enemy than to love the invisible ideal of true freedom. Men who have found a cause which sanctions killing their fellow-men do not always stop, as Ireland is learning to her sorrow, when these fellow-men are no longer of another nation. In short the Irish experience, like the experience of the larger world in the Great War, serves to emphasize once more that those who would formulate and achieve noble social ends must find appropriate means which will not forever come near to completely frustrating their attainment. This is not theoretical pacifism; it is the hard lesson of experience.

THE "LITTLE ICELAND" IN NORTHERN LAKE MICHIGAN

OFF the coast of Greenland lies Iceland. The waters of the strait on one side meet those of the ocean on the other to make it an island. In a somewhat similar way, off the "thumb" of Wisconsin, that projection of land which ends at Port Des Mortes Passage, lies Washington Island, encircled by the waters of Green Bay and Lake Michigan. "Blood will tell," comments the correspondent of the Milwaukee *Journal*, who recently visited Washington Island, and found that it had become, in many ways, a miniature Iceland. He presents a few analogies:

When the Vikings, in the ninth century sailed from Norway and found Iceland, they landed on a rocky, inhospitable shore defying man to make it habitable.

The pioneers who settled on Washington island found forbidding cliffs and shallow soil sown with rocks, so that here, too, nature seemed to say keep off.

To-day Iceland has a population of 75,000, with stock-raising, agriculture and fisheries as its industries, which have grown in spite of semi-arctic winters and belching volcanoes. Perhaps the most democratic domain in all the world, no other land places a higher value on education than does Iceland.

Washington island is a prosperous community of a thousand people engaged in farming, dairying and fishing. Long, bleak winters, when the bay freezes solid with ice and snow four feet deep covers the ground, have not chilled the ardor of the men and women who make it their home. The rocks strewn over the soil have been gathered up for fences and crusht to make good roads. Comfortable farm homes set in well-cultivated fields or alongside trim orchards line these fine roads, and grazing herds add to the picture of peace and plenty. Schoolhouses appear at intervals, and the grades of their pupils are as high as any in Wisconsin.

The patriarch of the island, the man chiefly responsible for the establishment in Lake Michigan of a "Little Iceland," is now 83 years old. His name is Gudmund Gudmunder. For fifty years and more, says the Milwaukee *Journal* writer—

Gudmund Gudmunder has risen every morning and looked out over the blue waters of Washington harbor. Forty years of that time he was a fisherman who went out in his boat every day during the season, and brought in the catch from his nets and

She Wears Her Beauty Like a Queen

The years have touched her lightly as they passed and she wears her beauty like a stately queen.

Youth has not left her at the threshold of middle age, because she has kept the simple laws of health.

If you too would keep your hold on youth and beauty, mark this well: protect your teeth against Pyorrhea!

Four out of five who pass the age of forty, and thousands younger, are numbered among Pyorrhea's victims because it strikes quietly from ambush.

Watch your gums! The first symptoms of Pyorrhea are tender gums that bleed easily when brushed.

At the first danger signal call your dentist and make an appointment for gum inspection. Then buy a tube of Forhan's For the Gums and start using it at once.

You cannot afford to neglect Pyorrhea. If you do, you may pay the extreme penalty—loss of your teeth.

Pyorrhea attacks the gums and the base of the teeth. If allowed to run its course unchecked it loosens the teeth until they drop out or must be extracted.

Forhan's For the Gums, if used consistently and used in time, will prevent Pyorrhea or check its course.

Brush your teeth with Forhan's. It is an excellent dentifrice. It keeps your teeth clean and white and your gums firm and healthy.

At all druggists in the United States and Canada. 35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

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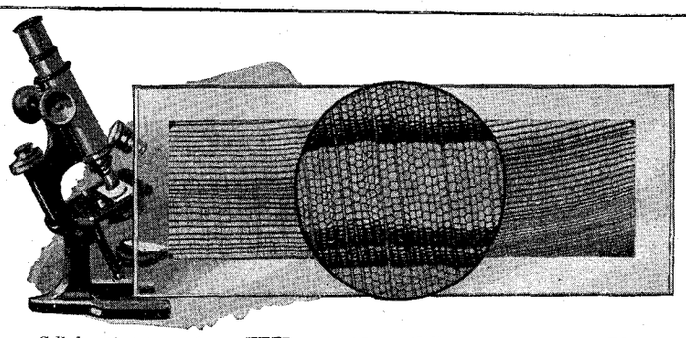


Cellular structure of Redwood as seen through a microscope.

What the Microscope Tells About Redwood

THIS cross section of Redwood shows the uniform size of the minute Redwood cells and their freedom from clogging. These two factors explain the remarkable insulating properties provided by numberless air-pockets in properly seasoned Redwood, its freedom from warping or swelling, and its excellent painting surfaces.

Other Distinctive Redwood Properties

Every fibre of Redwood is permeated during the growth of the tree with a *natural*, odorless preservative which protects Redwood against all *forms of rot and decay. Containing no pitch or other highly inflammable substances*, Redwood reduces the fire hazard wherever used. Remarkably free from knots, splits, checks and other defects, Redwood can be worked with a minimum of waste.

In practically every section of the country Redwood has proved its value for a wide range of residential and industrial building purposes, as well as for many wood specialty uses.

To architects, engineers and industrial executives we will gladly send our "Engineering Digest" and our "Construction Digest." If you plan to build, send for our "Redwood Homes Booklet." Write our Chicago or New York Office.

Redwood should be specified for

Exterior Construction including—Colonial siding, clapboards, shingles, door and window frames—gutters, eaves, water tables and mud sills—porch rail, balusters and columns—mouldings and lattice. Pickets and fencing.

Interior Finish Natural, stained or painted. Wood Block Floors.

Industrial Uses Tanks and vats for water chemicals and oil. Factory roofs and gutters. Wood block flooring.

Wood Specialties suchas—Caskets and burialboxes—Incubators and icecream cabinets—Cigar and candy boxes—Furniture Manufacturing, etc.

Railroad Uses suchas—Railroad ties and tunnel timbers—Signal wire conduits and water tanks—Car siding and roofing.

Farm and Dairy Uses such as—Silos tanks and troughs—Hog feeders and implement sheds—Wood block floors, etc.

CHICAGO 2085 McCormick Bldg. THE PACIFIC LUMBER CO. of Illinois

NEW YORK 320 No. 40 Rector St. Bldg.

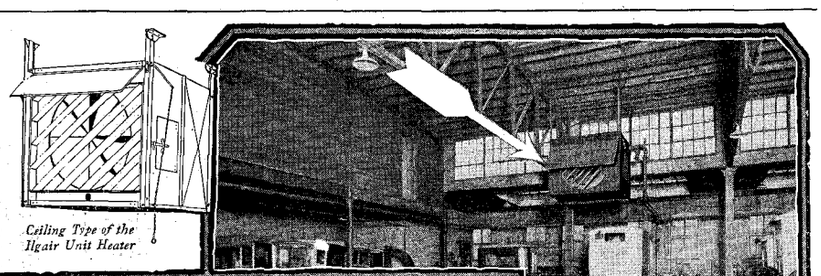
SAN FRANCISCO 311 California St.

LOS ANGELES Central Bldg. 6th & Main Sts. THE PACIFIC LUMBER CO.

The Pacific Lumber Co.

Redwood

The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of California Redwood



Ceiling Type of the Ilgair Unit Heater

Shulze Baking Co. Garage—Chicago

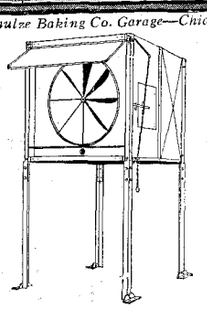
Ilgair Unit Heaters

WHEN such prominent concerns as the Ford Motor Company, Yellow Cab Company, Singer Sewing Machine Company, Prestolite Company, S. D. Warren Paper Co., Montgomery, Ward & Co., and many others install **Ilgair** Unit Heaters, it represents an endorsement of this country's foremost heating engineers.

Ilgair Unit Heaters are the conclusive answer to economical heating, an engineering achievement that complies with all the scientific laws of air circulation — equalizes the distribution of heat waves over a maximum area; conserves fuel, speeds up the heating and concentrates the tempered air at the breathing zone.

The **Ilgair** Unit Heater requires no ducts nor high powered blowers. Each Unit constitutes a separate heater where both the volume and the distribution of the heat are controlled at their source. Recommended for industrial plants, warehouses, garages, etc.

Send for illustrated literature. Complete estimates furnished without obligation.



Floor Type of the Ilgair Unit Heater

ILG — HIGH EFFICIENCY VENTILATING MACHINERY

Ventilation FOR OFFICES · STORES · FACTORIES · PUBLIC BUILDINGS · RESTAURANTS · THEATRES · HOUSES · ETC.

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO. 2857 · NORTH CRAWFORD AVE. CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

lines. For the last ten years he has been a landsman, living in a little white cottage on the limestone cliff whose foot is lapped by the waves of the bay. But he has not been idle, for he is an Icelander—the first Icelander to settle on Washington Island, and a net-maker as well as a fisherman.

Eighty-three years old, but well and vigorous, he sat in the front room of his home the other day, reading without spectacles, a big book, half in English and half in the Danish tongue, which relates the history of the settlement and development of his native Iceland. On the wall was tacked a large map of Iceland and the little islands which surround it, for all the world like the map of Washington Island with Rock Island, Plum Island, Pilot Island and the other specks grouped about it.

Looking up from his reading, the pioneer told the story of his coming to America and Wisconsin.

"An Icelandic gentleman and the Danish consul in Milwaukee had married sisters," he began, "and so it came that the Icelander went to visit his kinsmen in Milwaukee. He wrote back to Iceland, and this is what he wrote:

"'All the gold in the mountains of California can not equal the wealth that is to be found in the waters of Lake Michigan.'

"He meant the fish."

"I was a young man living on the south coast of Iceland, where my family had moved from my childhood home in the shadows of Mount Hekla. I was thirty years old, a fisherman and a net-maker, and I had my own fishing boat. I heard the letter from Milwaukee read aloud, and I decided to see for myself if the fishing was as good as the letter said. So I came across the sea, altho my friends in Iceland feared I would be scalped by Indians in the little known, to us, region of Wisconsin. That was in 1869.

"For a year I fished at Jones Island. The next summer I was one of a crew of four men who took a fishing boat up to the Door of Death. We landed on Washington Island and found the fishing good. So I settled here and it has been my home ever since."

Reports of his progress, made in letters to his old friends and neighbors in Iceland, bore fruit the year after Gudmund Gudmunder landed on Washington Island. The stay-at-homes were interested to learn—

That the pioneer had not been scalped, that he had found the fishing good, and that the little island off the mainland was a fairer place than the first island home of the Vikings was all they needed to know, and a party of fourteen set out across the seas to join him. The roster included these names:

Sigurd Sigurdson	Joe Gunlargsson
Harmes Johnson	Peter Gunlargsson
Arni Gudmundson	August Koyen
Jan Nichol	"Yes-yes" Einarson
John Gislesen	Tom Einarson
Hans Johnson	Jack Einarson
John Johnson	Magnus Johnson

If it should so happen that you are interested in the story of Iceland, you will find that the family names of the immigrants are historic. Sigurdsons, Gudmund-

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sons and Einarsons have figured in the development of the Danish colony, just as their descendants figure in the development of Washington Island.

At Milwaukee Tom Einarson and his family left the main party and went to Racine. The others continued on up to Washington Island. There they were joined, a few years later, by the Tom Einarsons.

And so it came about that the little Wisconsin island became another Iceland.

The Icelanders set to work to subdue the land. They bought little farms and built homes for their families. Often at first these were log cabins, some of which still stand. But the primitive houses have given way to substantial homes, well proportioned, with windows properly placed, and set among trees in such fashion as to convey the idea that their builders not only had a working knowledge of architecture but a sense of landscaping. A flower garden is an adjunct of every house.

The Icelander's purpose seems always to have been twofold: To make the most of the fishing, and to develop a farmstead in between times.

Gudmund Gudmunder thus goes on with his story, as quoted by the Milwaukee paper:

"Soon I married, and I have raised a family. Two of my sons are among the fishermen of Gasolinetown, and the older one owns the *Big Pete*, which is a fine fishing boat. One of my daughters is married and lives in Chicago, but she spends the summer vacation with her husband at our house.

"We don't mind the winters here. It is not so cold as Iceland, and in Iceland we did not have flower gardens like we do here. But it is cold enough, as I have found many a time when I have fished through a hole cut in the ice out on the bay and frozen my fingers at it. The fishing isn't as good now as it was in the early days, because there are more men fishing and they don't give the fish so good a chance. But some days the catch is very good."

Fishing still is an all-important thing on the island, as the fleet of 30 motor-driven fishing boats attests.

And everywhere are gulls. They are an important factor in the life of the island. Off the harbor entrance the fishermen clean the day's catch, throwing the offal into the water. The gulls are at hand, for their dinner, and as fast as the refuse is thrown into the lake they snap it up. So the gulls help to keep the waters around Washington Island clean, and the fishermen recognize them as their friends and protect them at all times.

At the fishermen's hotel at Washington Harbor you can hear the story of the day's work any evening. Some of the fishermen at the hotel are Icelanders and they may tell how this morning they took up a mile of nets and got only 75 pounds of fish, mostly chub, with a few menominee (a species of whitefish). And then they recall that it was only two years ago that one fisherman's nets held 2,500 pounds of whitefish and lake trout and it took two days to get in the haul.

At the hotel it may be your good fortune to meet Jack Einarson, a fisherman who remembers something of the Iceland he left when a boy. And if it is a fair evening, perhaps he will take you around the island in his motor car. Then you will see a Viking's son handling the wheel of a flivver instead of the tiller of a Viking ship. As you drive over hard-packed, well-crowned

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

QUALITY

ALL MAIL INQUIRIES RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

GUNN
LINO
DESKS
ALL STYLES
ALL FINISHES
With Inlaid Lino Tops.
Patented and Fully Guaranteed
Finest Cabinet Construction.
Stand Supreme for Service, Beauty and real Desk Comfort.
LINO wears like Iron, feels like Kid.
The soft dull shade of Green is restful to the eyes. Ink and Stains easily removed. No Varnish to mar.
LINO eliminates desk pads and expensive plate glass.
Catalog and sample of top mailed FREE with name of nearest dealer.
THE GUNN FURNITURE CO., Dept L, Grand Rapids, Mich.
New York Branch; 11 East 36th St.
Feels Like Kid-
Like Iron-
Restful to the eye

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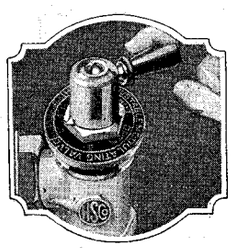
"Controlled Heat" means real contentment

THE mellow glow of lamp light, fragrance of good tobacco, the click of busy knitting needles, all these and more bring quiet contentment. And yet—a chill creeps in or even worse, the room grows hot, uncomfortable. Gone are peace and comfort! Nothing can bring contentment in a room too hot—or cold.

That's why "Controlled Heat" means such *real* contentment. For with "Controlled Heat" you *never* have a room too hot or cold. A touch of your finger on the radiator valve gives you the *exact* amount of heat you want, no more, no less. Of course that also means unequalled fuel economy, because there's never any wasted heat.

In that new home you're planning, you'll want the *real* contentment, the heat comfort and coal-saving that Hoffman "Controlled Heat" alone gives.



Investigate this wonderful new way of heating your home before going further with your plans.

Write to-day for the interesting illustrated booklet "Controlled Heat."

HOFFMAN SPECIALTY CO., Inc.
Main Office and Factory, Waterbury, Conn.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

HOFFMAN EQUIPMENT
~for Vapor heat control

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

gravel roads he will point out to you the little farm where he spent his first years on Washington Island. "There wasn't a horse owned by a farmer on the island in those days," he will tell you. You pass a pretty little church on the brow of a gently rising hill, and learn that it is a Lutheran church. The Icelanders, like the Scandinavian colonists on Washington Island, are mostly Lutherans, of an independent type, who believe in taking their religion into their daily life. There are two or three other churches, you find, but as you pass them you see they are closed, and you are told that missionary work on the island by other denominations has never been highly successful.

Then on a side road, which is being converted into a hard-surfaced highway under the direction of the State highway commission, you pass an attractive white cottage on a "farm" of an acre and a half, with an orchard and a flower garden. And the Viking skipper tells you: "That's my place. I live on it in the winter time now, and when I quit fishing I'll live there all the time."

When he was a young man, this same Jack Einarson made the trip in an open boat across the Porte des Mortes during a terrific storm, just to prove his seamanship.

Your drive takes you to Detroit Harbor, where there are summer hotels and where vacationists from Milwaukee and Chicago have their cottages. You can see that Detroit Harbor, sheltered as it is by Detroit Island, isn't deep enough for big ships, but offers a fine refuge for the gasoline boat that brings the mail from the mainland and for the yachts and motor boats of the summer visitors. And out beyond it lies the Porte des Mortes—the Door of Death—so named by early French navigators who saw many a boat go down in the storms which drove sailing vessels into the danger-fraught passage.

There is nothing even suggesting a town on Washington Island. A township to itself, it has only township officials, and it is a series of homecrofts, or little farms, an occasional store on a main road or at the crossing of two roads, a creamery here, a sawmill there and a gristmill just beyond. But a ginmill never has been heard of on Washington Island.

The sons and daughters of the Icelandic fishermen of Washington Island have gone out into the world, too. Some of the boys are sailors, some others are lighthouse men, still others proved themselves to be soldiers in the time of their country's need, for Washington Island sent forty-three young men to the World War to do their bit, and of these four gave their lives for the nation.

In a tree-sheltered cove on the island there is a well-kept cemetery, where the graves, so far are few. But those few are marked by headstones of granite and marble, and brightened at this season by growing flowers which loving hands attend. It is a quiet, restful place to see, and a quiet restful place in which to lie when one's fishing and farming are through. So, perhaps, think the pioneers of the Icelandic colony on Washington Island. At any rate, that is what you think, when you look upon it. Gudmund Gudmunder and the others will be spared for years to come, God willing, but when they are laid in the little cemetery at last they will merit a monument, raised by the commonwealth of Wisconsin, as a tribute to their Viking courage.

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This is a miniature sample of Sheetrock
USG
SHEETROCK
The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD
Made from rock. Will not warp. Resists heat, cold and sound. Saws and nails like lumber. Makes a smooth, solid, permanent wall. Takes any decoration—paper, paint or panels. Approved by The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., of The National Board of Fire Underwriters.
Sizes: ⅜ in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long.
United States Gypsum Company
Chicago

Here is a Different *Wallboard*

IF we could place a sample of Sheetrock in your hands, you would instantly ***see*** and be ***sure*** of the advantages of this ***different*** wallboard. You would see Sheetrock just as it is—plaster cast in sections. You would measure between your thumb and forefinger its ⅜-inch thickness of pure gypsum. You would run your fingertips over its even surface. You would try its rigidity, and note how flexible it is along with this rocklike strength. And you would probably put it to the practical tests of nailing, sawing, and trial by fire.

You would see Sheetrock take nails and saw like lumber—easy to handle and easy to erect. You would see it resist the hottest flame—for Sheetrock is rock and cannot burn.* You would observe how Sheetrock takes any decoration—paper, paint or panels. And you would decide to use Sheetrock—for walls and ceilings, in new construction, alterations, or repairs. There is no other wallboard like Sheetrock—***economical, permanent, fireproof.*** Your dealer in lumber or in builders' supplies sells it. Write us for a sample of Sheetrock. We want you to have it.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, *General Offices:* 201 West Monroe Street, Chicago
World's Largest Producers of Gypsum Products

SHEETROCK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

**Sheetrock is approved by The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.*

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Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

SAVE time by saying Prophy-lac-tic when you buy a tooth brush.

Just specify hard, soft, or medium, and you will get just the right brush.

It will be handed to you enclosed in a yellow box, where it has been protected from dust and people's thumbs.

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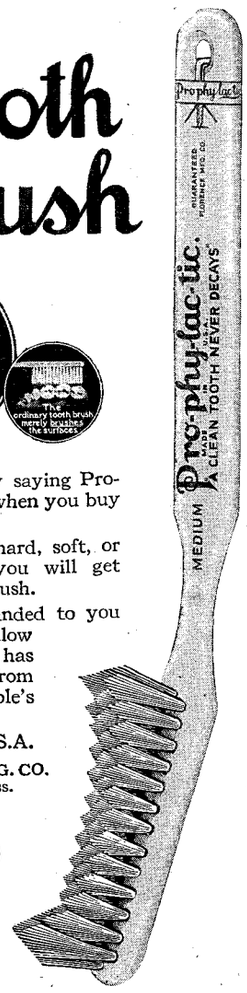
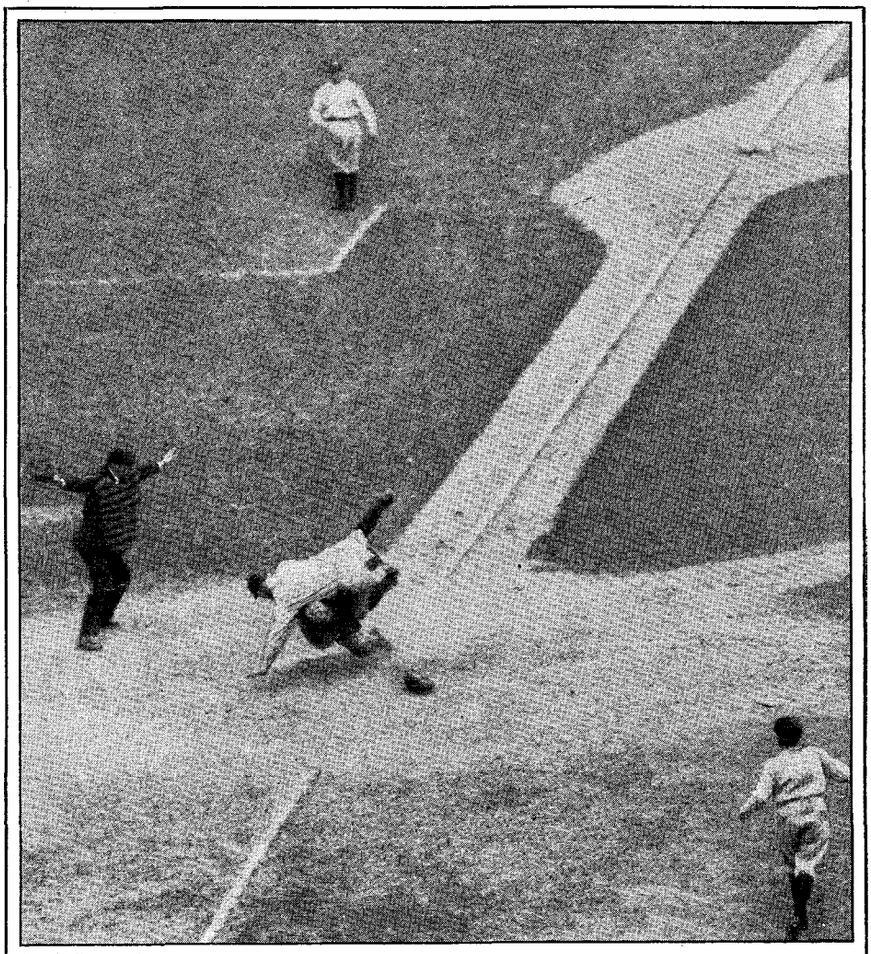


Brush Your Upper Teeth Downward and Your Lower Teeth Upward

SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS



P. & A. Photo.

IMITATING A FLYING TACKLE ON THE DIAMOND.

The catcher was in the way, trying to discharge his duty as he saw it, by protecting the plate. The runner simply had to touch the plate, and he did, as the umpire's "safe" signal indicates. (This does not compare with the best "prize moments" dealt with in the accompanying article, but a photographer is seldom on hand when the choicest events happen.)

SOME PRIZE MOMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GAME

THE uproarious humor of baseball appealed strongly to our old friend Mr. Hashimura Togo, who has told of visiting "suburbs of trolley" and "all of a suddenly" hearing a "very congregational lynch-law sound" of "numberous voices doing it together." Moreover, he has recorded his sensation on hearing loud, savage-terrifying cries of "Kill that umpiror!" and, as Mr. A. H. Tarvin observes in *The Baseball Magazine* for September:

Some fans have gone to ballgames hoping against hope that the umpire would get licked, not because they had any special grudge against the umpire, but merely because they like excitement, and who, let us ask, is in better position to inspire excitement than the blue-clad arbiter?

According to Mr. Tarvin himself, it appears, however, that the bleacherites can sometimes inspire excitement in the umpire. Says Tarvin:

It used to be the custom in Cincinnati for the bleacherites to jump the bleacher railings when games were growing to a close, and scurry across the field to the more inviting precincts of the pavilion, a practise to which the Red management made no objection. One day, Umpire McFarland was presiding at a game. It was his first appearance at the Cincinnati park, and he was ignorant of the custom of the sun-gods as to change of seats. Throughout the game that particular day, McFarland had given eminent satisfaction. There had not been a kick. But along about the last half of the eighth, the bleacherites, with one accord, swarmed over the barrier and onto the field—hundreds of 'em, running like mad, each with a view of obtaining the best available seat for the rest of the game.

From his post behind the home plate, Mr. McFarland first heard a sound as of a tremendous host approaching. He looked across the field, a brief look; better to say, a hurried glance, and beheld those hundreds swarming onto the field in frantic haste.

Let it not be denied that an umpire possesses the thing called conscience! Be it said to his everlasting glory, McFarland that day proved that an umpire may have a conscience, and still be an umpire. Tho he had erred not in this particular game, his first in Redland, he had umpired in other

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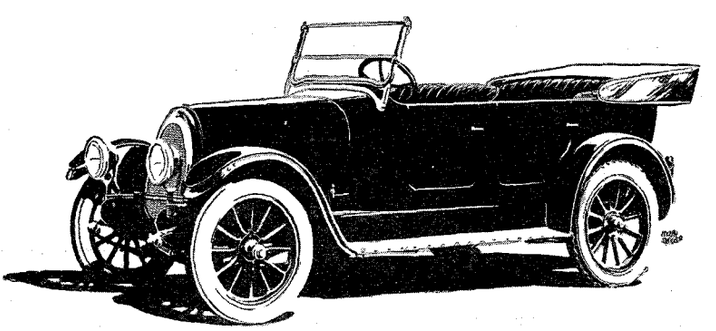

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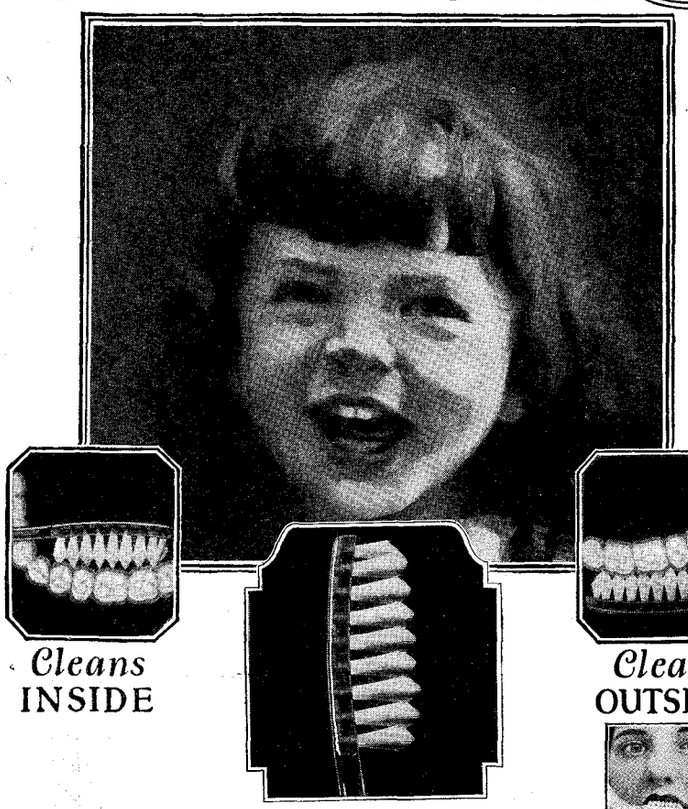

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

cities, and who knows how he acquitted himself on those occasions? Perhaps McFarland's action this day answers that question.

He took a brief glance—a hurried look; and saw the swarming horde in full cry.

He did not stop to make inquiries. Just then his curiosity was under perfect control. No, he didn't ask foolish questions. He hadn't the time. Instead, he concentrated all his energies in the accomplishment of one pressing, prodding, urging end, and that was to get somewhere else just as quickly as speed and resolution would take him.

Thus it was that an astonished audience in grandstand and rooters' row beheld a dignified arbiter throw his mask to the winds, and hoof it through the players' gate, under the stands, on out through the turnstile, into the street, and, following a record-breaking sprint, jump aboard a speeding street-car.

McFarland thought that bleacher host was after him him, and understanding the usual relations that exist between bleacherite and arbiter, with full knowledge of the odds against him, he took what he deemed the diplomatic course, but with a conscience as clear as his pace was rapid.

If, as Mr. Tarvin maintains, "it is the unexpected that makes ballgames," here was a beautiful instance, and he tells of others as surprizing. For example:

At Chicago, in 1894, Elmer Foster, Giant outfielder, made a wonderful catch, the only trouble being that he didn't catch the right thing. A Chicago batter took a tremendous swing at the ball, but merely tipped it, the result being a slow roller toward the shortstop, who tossed the runner out at first. It was late in the afternoon, and the shadow cast by the stands made it difficult for outfielders to follow the ball with their eyes as it sailed off the bat. Foster, however, had seen the husky swing and observed the batter run like mad toward first. He looked skyward and beheld a dark object soaring far above, coming in his general direction. With back to the stands, and inspired by what he believed were encouraging shouts, Elmer uncorked his well-known speed and beat it toward the fence. He glanced up, again saw that dark object, this time apparently on the downward course, and, after a final spurt, he leaped high into the air, his gloved hand shot outward, and his fingers closed about—a perfectly good English sparrow.

Meantime, the auditors having seen the runner retired at first speculated as to why Mr. Foster was indulging in a useless sprint. The keener-eyed among players and fans saw that bird fluttering to its fate and they understood, and the cries that Foster had so erroneously construed as encouraging shouts were really part of one of the greatest outbursts of hilarity that ever marked a big league game. The only other player, so far as is known, to catch a bird under the impression that it was a ball, was Theodore Breitenstein, who performed the stunt in a game at Louisville. He mistook a foul tip for a liner, and jumping for the supposed ball as it passed over the pitcher's box, nabbed a sparrow, and, before he realized his error, turned and threw it to first, with fatal results to the bird.

But when the ball is really the ball, it

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can land in queer places with queer results. For instance:

Cliff Carroll, St. Louis centerfielder, was coming in full tilt for a short liner one day in 1889. Cliff was in a stooped position, and going like the wind. The ball passed through his hands, and became wedged in the pocket of his uniform shirt, and there it stuck closer than ever stuck the stickingest of brothers. Cliff pulled and hauled in a desperate effort to divorce that ball from his pocket, and in order to lose no time in the process, he ran as he pulled, hoping to overtake the runner, but the effort went for naught. Cliff chased the runner past third and across the plate. Chris Von der Ahe, "der boss bresident," fined Carroll $50 and issued an order that all his players refrain from wearing pockets in their shirts in the future.

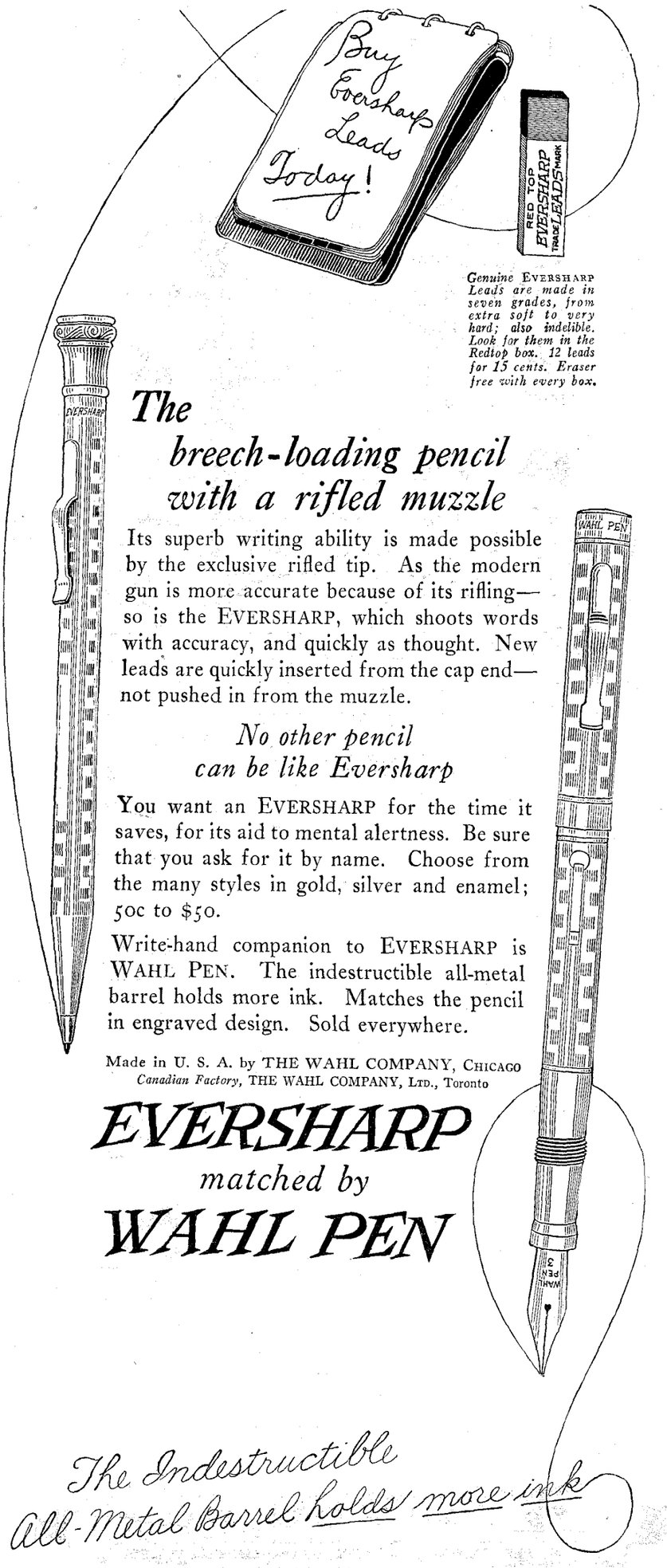
Back in '89, Hughie Duffy was playing center for Boston one afternoon. At that time, the old South Side grounds in Boston served not only as a ball yard, but just inside the fence back of the outfield, they served also as a dump, where many retired tin cans were spending their last days, at peace with the world among the other débris that littered the place. If memory does not deceive, Jimmie McAleer, of Cleveland, was the "gent" who, in the ninth inning, slammed a long one just over Duffy's head. Duffy went in pursuit, keeping his eye on the rapidly descending sphere. At the psychological moment, Duffy reached out his mitt for the ball, but the ball had plans of its own, and, missing the mitt, proceeded on at great speed, and landed squarely in the unroofed top of an ancient tomato can. There it stuck. Stuck tight, be it said.

Duffy, stirred on to valiant effort by the yells of the fans to plink McAleer at third, centered all his inventive genius in an attempt to pry that ball loose from the can. Ascertaining by brief, but strenuous, experience the utter futility of trying to get a ball loose by force, and remembering, even under circumstances well calculated to exasperate the most amiable, that neither threats nor persuasion were ever known to make a baseball do a thing it didn't want to do, the great little outfielder did the next best thing. He picked up that canned ball, and with tremendous force, heaved it to Billy Nash, at third, just as McAleer was turning that base, with full steam on, headed for home and victory.

Nash caught the canned ball, looked intensely surprized for a fraction of a moment, and then relayed it to Charley Bennett, who was waiting to receive it at the plate. Bennett held onto it, and tagged McAleer just as that worthy was a foot from the plate.

And right then and there was born into the baseball world a precedent. The umpire called McAleer safe. The Boston players foregathered about him, prepared to argue the point, but he waved them aside with majestic gesture, and strengthened his position considerably by demanding to be shown the rule whereby a runner is out because he was tagged with a rusty tomato can.

However, as Mark Twain once said, "Difference of opinion makes horse races," and Mr. Tarvin draws the conclusion that, in an analogist's way, it is "the yearning for the unexpected that makes ball games." In a day when baseball is being criticized for being "machine-made," a few rusty tomato cans and sparrows mistaken for "liners" might help.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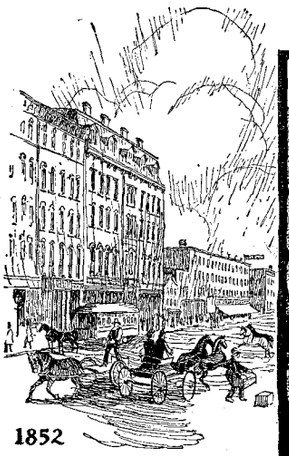
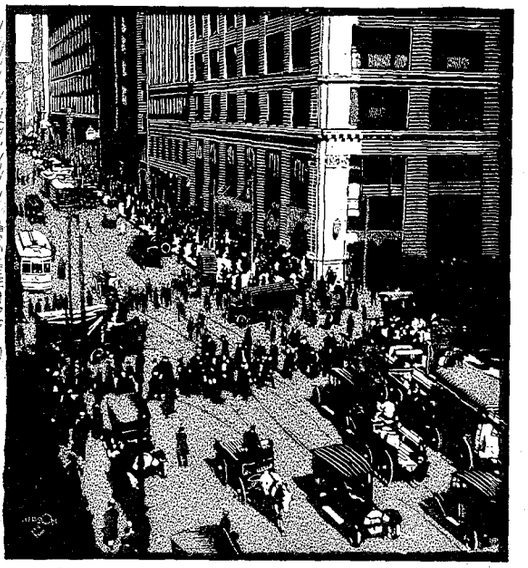


1852

State *and* Madison Streets



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

HOW GENE SARAZEN, NEW OPEN GOLF CHAMPION, ARRIVED

IT may be that Gene Sarazen had studied the career of one Demosthenes, suggests Grantland Rice, in the *American Golfer*. Or it may be that Gene never heard of the eminent Greek. But the main point is, in Mr. Rice's authoritative opinion, that Sarazen, in his journey to the heights, adopted the main basis of the Demosthean system. For, Mr. Rice recalls:

When Demosthenes decided to be an orator, as you doubtless recall the intimate details, he wasn't afraid of a long, hard siege of training involving pebbles and other devices to correct an impediment of speech. In the same way Gene Sarazen, more than any of the youngsters, has brought to notice again the value of long, hard practise.

In the old days Jerry Travers and Walter J. Travis were the leading exponents of game-building via the practise route. Both were willing to spend hours around the putting green, or in traps, or at pitching to the pin. Sarazen, on his way up, went back to first principles—always a fine starting-point in any game.

In place of putting in his entire time at four-ball matches, he spent every spare moment at hand by ironing out kinks with first one club and then another.

If Sarazen after any round found that he was playing a certain club badly, he lost no time in getting back to practise, working laboriously until he was satisfied that the last kink was removed.

Sarazen, being a keen observer, had noticed that many of the young home-breds were capable of two fine rounds, only to jump from a 72 to an 83. They lacked the consistency needed to keep on going, round after round. Their swings were not properly grooved or set. It was Sarazen's idea to keep plugging away until he had his swing grooved where he could play stroke after stroke in exactly the same way.

Sarazen, altho short in stature, is powerfully built. He has, therefore, been capable of an unusual amount of hard play without tiring. Through the South last winter he put in all his spare time at practise and the result soon began to show when he won the Southern Open at New Orleans from a big field that included both Jock Hutchison and Jim Barnes.

Sarazen, ever since he was eighteen, has carried an unusual amount of ambition to get out in front. Even at that age he was turning in many rounds at 71 or 72 over hard courses. Over three years he felt that he had the game to win, if he could only hammer it into a more consistent turn, and he was keen enough to know there was no short cut to the top—that long, hard, intelligent practise was the surest way up hill.

This practise was not given over to any one or two clubs. He hammered away at all of them in turn, working longest with the club that was giving him the greatest trouble at the moment. In this way he soon had a game started that was not weak anywhere along the line. He is a straight, lusty hitter from the tee, a strong iron player, equally good at pitching and a first-class putter.

Here is a sample of Sarazen's dream of conquest. Early this summer a youngs‘er

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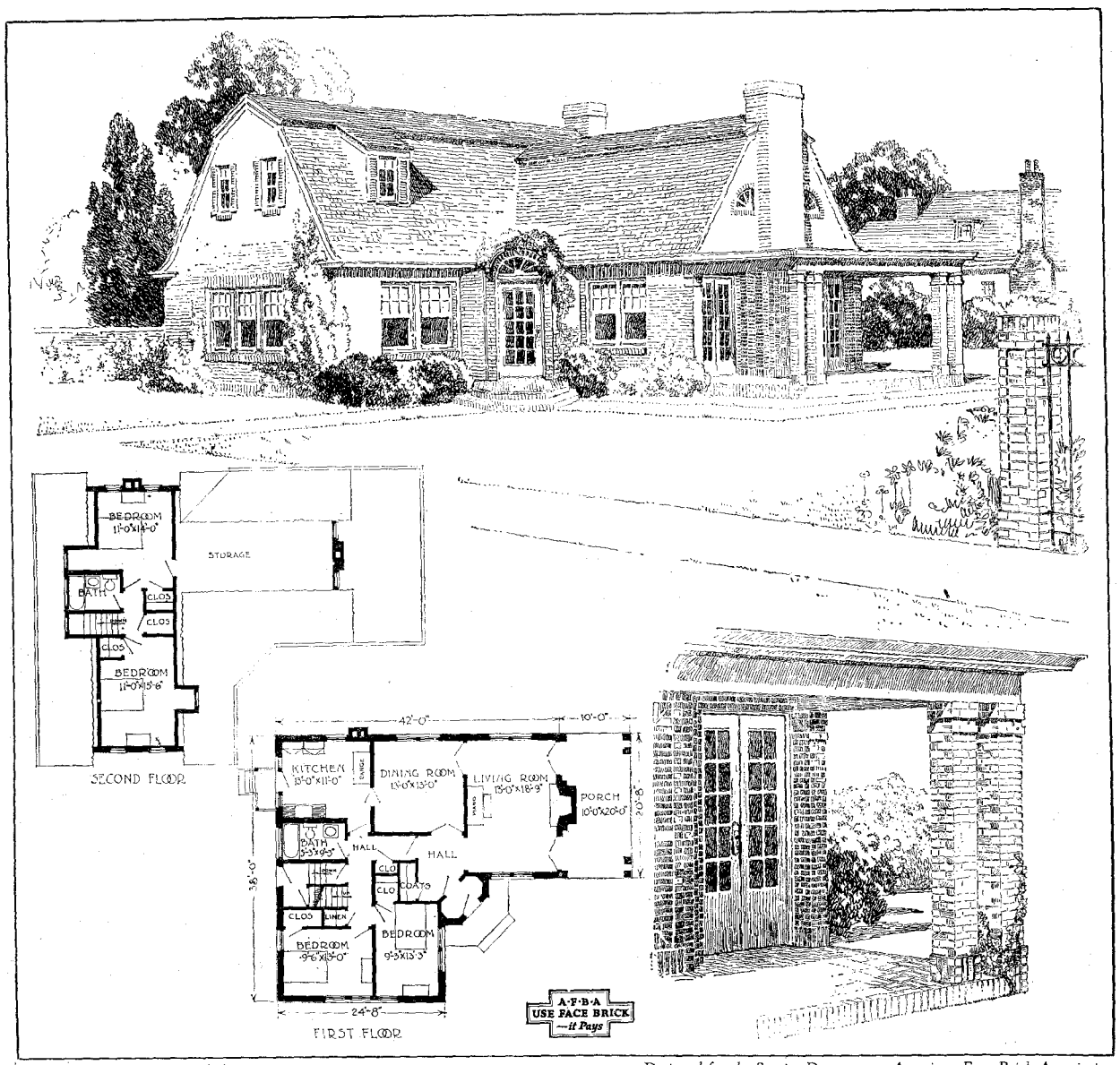

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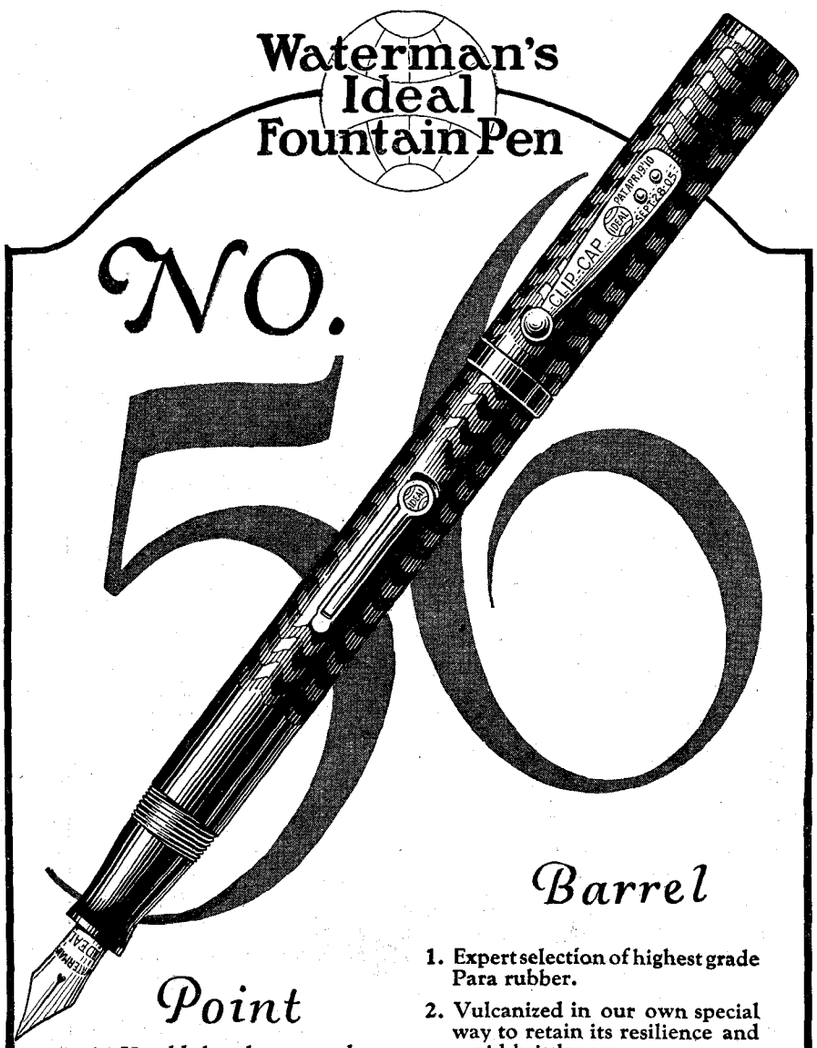

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

appeared at Skokie for a work-out over the course. He gave the name of Sarazen, and being at that time practically unknown, had to get permission to play. He spent four or five days at Skokie, over a month in advance of the championship, which shows that he had a definite idea of his possibilities.

Sarazen would never have taken the trip from Pittsburgh to Chicago, paying his own expenses for a week's stay, if he had not believed he had a first chance to get somewhere.

When he arrived at Skokie in July this hard work continued. He played his share of four-ball matches and then immediately after each round hustled to some practise tee for a work-out with either iron or wood.

We also remember that about every time we passed the big practise putting green near the club-house, there was Sarazen and his putter going for the back of the cup. He needed an extra outlay of stamina to stand all this work, but he had enough of this to spare. This was shown by the fact that over his last eighteen holes he looked as fresh and as unwearied as if he had just started, lashing the ball far down the course on tee after tee without the slightest sign of slowing down.

Sarazen this last spring had increased the length of his tee shot and this added length began to show a big improvement in his scoring. He hits a drive of only average height in the way of trajectory, one that has a slight hook near the finish. He is unusually straight when on his game and with his compact swing never seems to be pressing for the distance he gets.

After the manner of Francis Ouimet, he uses the interlocking grip and not the Vardon or overlapping. The grip on each wooden club is larger than the average, with the rough type of leather. His hands are short, thick and strong. Strength of wrist is also pronounced, and like Harry Vardon and other fine golfers he is blessed with a pair of extremely powerful legs. Sarazen at the height of five feet five or six has legs thick enough to carry a big half-back into the line. They can carry him over endless miles in walking without any weariness, and they form firm foundations for his swing.

The chief feature of Sarazen's play is the fine optimism he always holds and his belief that by hanging on he can always be close, even if he doesn't win. He is a hard youngster to discourage, even after a few knotty breaks. We have never seen him when he was not in a sunny, pleasant mood, ready for a smile. It would be hard to imagine Sarazen surly or carrying a grouch. There has been no outward sign of conceit in this optimism, but at least a large measure of confidence.

Last summer when he tackled Jock Hutchison, then British and Professional Champion, the youngster went to battle in the belief that he had an equal chance to win. This belief was based upon the knowledge that long, hard practise had his game down around 71 and 72 and he knew these scores would give anybody a fight. And he was capable of playing them as well against Hutchison as he was against some unknown. In fact, he seems to be at his best in a hard match where he is keyed up, for under these conditions his determination and concentration seem to be much more pronounced.

Sarazen has also studied the styles of

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such golfers as Hagen, Barnes and Hutchison, trying out various methods of play in his practise hours, to hold one that suited and discard another that didn't. In fact he has overlooked no sort of chance or opportunity to improve his game and to keep each type of swing under firm control. But the basis of his improvement was more hard work than genius. He depended more on perspiration than inspiration.

A BICYCLE CHAMPION FOR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS

OLD Father Time, who has been chasing Frank Kramer ever since he took up bicycle racing so long ago that most sports writers have forgotten when it was, has finally caught the champion—or at least come close enough to him so that Mr. Kramer has decided to resign while he is still unbeaten. It was more than twenty years ago, Victor H. Lawn recalls in the New York *Evening World*, that an *Evening World* cartoonist drew a picture showing a swarm of Jersey mosquitoes, every one as big as a hawk, chasing a lad with a great protruding chin. The youngster was pedaling a bicycle for all he was worth, and the cartoonist wrote under the picture: "No wonder Frank Kramer shows speed with those Jersey mosquitoes to keep him going." At that time, continues the writer:

Frank L. Kramer was twenty years old. He had just won his first American championship. He has been going ever since, with Jersey mosquitoes from near his East Orange home still chasing him.

To-day, Frank Kramer is going on forty-two. Sunday, July 23, with Ray Eaton, he rode and won his last race, still American champion. Wednesday evening, July 26, in Newark, before a record crowd of 20,000 "bike fans," he rode his last exhibition race, and after twenty-seven years of riding beat his own record of many years for a sixth of a mile by two-fifths of a second, equaling the world's record of 15 2-5 seconds.

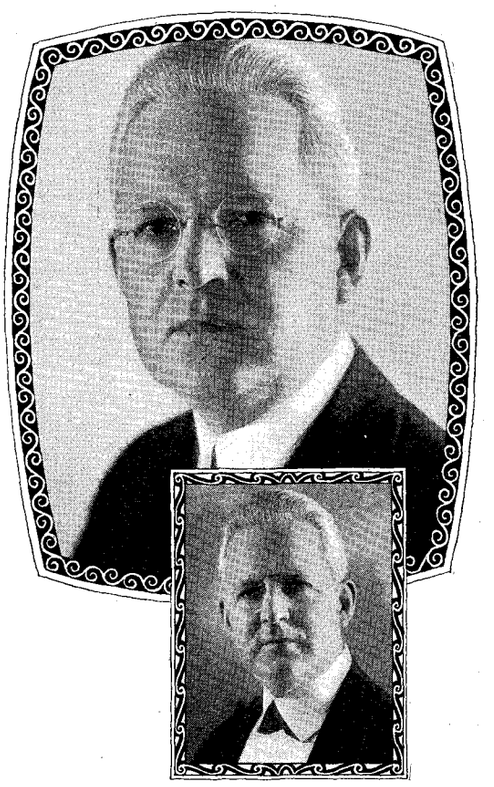
Now Frank Kramer has laid aside his wheel. In fact, he has given it to the Newark Athletic Club. He is no longer a racer, but he is still champion. Eighteen times out of twenty-two starts for the American professional championship he has finished first, sixteen times in succession. The only time he started in the world's championship, in 1912, he won easily.

About the time the *Evening World* cartoon appeared the writer of this story got his first "bike."

"Here goes Frank Kramer," he boastfully taunted his less fortunate playmates. And in subsequent years he took part in $10,000,000 bets with other boys that Kramer would beat Major Taylor, the Negro star, or that Krebs, Bedell or Iver Lawson, not to mention Bobby Walthour, would take Kramer's measure. Now the writer of this story has to think about getting his own boy a "wheel."

But that youngster won't be able to say, "Here goes Frank Kramer," for Frank Kramer has retired. There will never be, however, a finer example of decent living for him to follow than the boyhood idol of his "dad." Kramer was not only the greatest of all wheel champions, but he was as fine a specimen of

Shur-on rimless spectacles lend poise to the dress of business or profession. Ask for Style No. 798½.



For wear with sports clothes All-Shelltex Shur-on spectacles are practical and stylish. Ask for Style No. 2324.

Shur-on white gold mounted rimless eyeglasses harmonize with the formality of evening dress. Ask for Style No. 575.

Your glasses should fit the costume you wear

To the apparel of business or profession Shur-on rimless spectacles impart dignity and firm distinction. But at a dinner party or the theatre, they would not be precisely the thing. Then, Shur-on white gold mounted rimless eyeglasses are the last word in quiet elegance, for they harmonize with the formality of black. And for relaxation out-o'-doors wear All-Shelltex Shur-on spectacles, which are safe enough and strong enough to appear on golf links, tennis court or bridle path.

Correctness in glasses adds much to the trim appearance of man's dress. Ask your optical specialist to fit you with Shur-ons. That is the way to be certain of comfort and style correctness in glasses.

SHUR-ON OPTICAL CO., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1864

Shur-on Glasses

In every style—to match each costume, suit each face

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Economics vs. Esthetics

Suits at $25 frequently are sold on the argument that "they make you look successful and help you get on in business."

But $125 suits never are sold on that basis.

Because men who wear $125 suits don't buy them to impress their friends and business associates. They are men who just naturally *would* wear $125 suits—to please *themselves*.

"they make you look successful"

Almost all fine things are preferred because they *are* fine, and for no other reason whatever.

That is the basis on which Old Hampshire Bond is bought and used.

Of course we don't know all the folks who buy Old Hampshire Bond. But we've met and talked with hundreds of them. Some of them are big business men; some are men in small businesses; others are doctors, lawyers, merchants, clerks. But every one we know possesses that innate something we call good taste, that instinctive appreciation of fine things, so that to write his letters on Old Hampshire Bond—the finest paper he can get—is as natural with him, and as devoid of the desire to "show off," as it is for him to rise when a lady enters the room.

Some are big business men

And we would rather make a paper that is bought by people of this sort—because it *is* such fine paper—than to make ten times as much paper for people who use their stationery, their clothes, or their cars to knock other people's eyes out and "get the business."

For we like fine things too.

A generous sample of Old Hampshire Bond will be sent you if you will be good enough to write us on your business letterhead.

Old Hampshire Bond

Hampshire Paper Company

MADE A LITTLE BETTER THAN SEEMS NECESSARY — Old Hampshire Bond

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

clean living and careful training as ever appeared before the public.

When people first began to notice Kramer in 1898 he said he believed in careful living. He has said that ever since. If you want to find out if careful living pays, suggests the writer, just look at this:

Twenty-seven years a cyclist.
Holder of several world's awards.
At forty-two still champion of them all.
Has amassed a fortune estimated at more than $350,000.

But above all, he has the respect and confidence of all his opponents and of all cycling enthusiasts. He leaves the game virtually at the top of his form, not an old timer by any means.

"I have won all my races by keeping a jump ahead of my opponents," Kramer explained. "When I lost the championship to Arthur Spencer for the first time in sixteen years, in 1917, it was because my eyes had gone back and I couldn't see what the other fellow intended to do as quickly as I used to.

"But there's one fellow who is not going to slip one by. And that is Father Time. I'm going to beat him to it and retire a champion. If I should go on a few years longer, I'd be a second-rater. The secret of my continued speed has been that I have always known my condition. I know my condition now and that is why I have decided to quit. I am still in perfect health and physical condition, and I shall continue to be so for years to come.

"But it is manifest that I could not retain my strength and vitality if I continued to put myself to the same tremendous strain and exertion to which I have been accustomed. I am getting older now."

Kramer has established a record for longevity—from the standpoint of sports. He has been going twenty-seven years, and in a furious all-year battle, at a furious pace. Cy Young, for twenty-four years, and Hans Wagner for twenty-one, are his nearest rivals in baseball, but the pace there is much slower and the season half as long.

"I never could get interested in baseball," Kramer said. "It's too slow, too long between things compared with cycling."

Altho Sam Langford and the Sullivan twins have been scrapping for more than twenty years, they have not been champions or first-raters all that time, as has Kramer.

"Prize-fighting never appealed to me. It is too brutal," commented the cycling marvel. "I never could see the idea of two men getting up and pasting away at each other. Scientific boxing, however, is another thing, and I'm very fond of it."

Kramer was one of the first automobile enthusiasts in the East and his high-powered car has been as frequent a sight on the Jersey highways as his bicycle has been on the tracks. He also likes to raise chickens—and now he has become an ardent golf enthusiast.

"The trouble with Kramer," a close friend said, "is that he is more interested in pushing a pill than pushing a wheel."

Kramer, who has never been married, altho he has received more mash notes

Outdoor Appetites

are quickly satisfied if your outing equipment includes an

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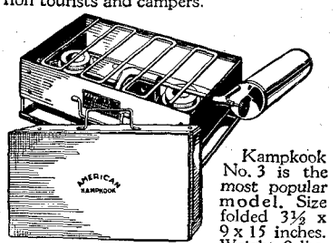
THE IDEAL CAMP STOVE

It is the most convenient and dependable stove for motor tourists and campers. Burns the same grade of gasoline you use in your car without smoke, soot or odor. Quickly set up, easy to light, wind proof, safe anywhere. Used by more than a quarter million tourists and campers.



Kampkook No. 3 is the most popular model. Size folded 3½ x 9 x 15 inches. Weight 8 lbs. **Price in the U. S. $7.50.** Also made with brass case at $9.50; large size two burner $8.50, three burner size $12.00.

IT'S ALL INSIDE.
All Kampkooks fold up like a miniature suit case when not in use with all parts including tank securely packed inside the case.

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833 Clark St.
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than probably any matinee idol, is built like an Apollo—fine shaped shoulders and chest, long, graceful, supple legs, body beautifully proportioned. The "fighting face," Kramer's famous protruding "racing chin," helped make him famous before he had won professional records. His quiet, calm manner on the track and his gentle smile, in victory or defeat, have won him hosts of friends.

Kramer is known as "Big Steve" to cyclists. In those days "I got you, Steve," was the popular slogan and Floyd McFarland, who was handling Jackie Clarke, dubbed him "Little Steve." Kramer, in turn, was nicknamed "Big Steve." Altho Clarke soon lost his monicker, Kramer has ever since been cheered and greeted as "Big Steve."

The way Kramer came to ride a bicycle was typical of those early days. He was born in Evansville, Ind., November 21, 1880. He grew too quickly and his anemic appearance created the impression that he was tubercular. So his father harkened to the bicycle ads—"Get your boy a bike and keep him in the healthy open air"—and little Frank got a wheel.

"We boys used to have brushes along the road, and usually I beat them. Some, however, would get into races at picnics and fairs and win prizes. So I thought that if they could win prizes, and I could beat them, why couldn't I win? The first year I entered I didn't win a race. I was only fifteen then. But I soon got the hang, and in 1898 and 1899 I won the national championships. Then I turned professional."

The first professional race Kramer ever rode he won, altho the old "pros," jealous of the newcomer, tried all the tricks of the trade to beat him. He managed to get out of a neat pocket at Vailsburg, N. J., track, May 6, 1900, and beat the old-timers. The next year he won the American championship. His novice race he won June 30, 1896, at Clifton, N. J., after many races in which he finished "last or worse."

With this record of thousands of races won, with an average earning power of more than $20,000 a year for twenty-two years as a professional, Kramer's advice on how to keep in condition has some weight. This is what "Big Steve" advises:

Know your own condition—your physical strength.

Never overextend yourself, conserve your vitality.

Always get enough sleep—the hours before midnight are the best.

Never overeat—more people get sick or die from overeating than from any other form of abusing the system.

Be regular in everything—go to bed and get up regularly, eat at regular hours, live a regular life.

Don't try to go against Nature—watch yourself to see if you need much or little exercise, sleep, food, etc.

Everybody exercise, but according to his own strength and vitality. Make exercise play, not a job.

Relax—let your energy come back naturally when you are tired.

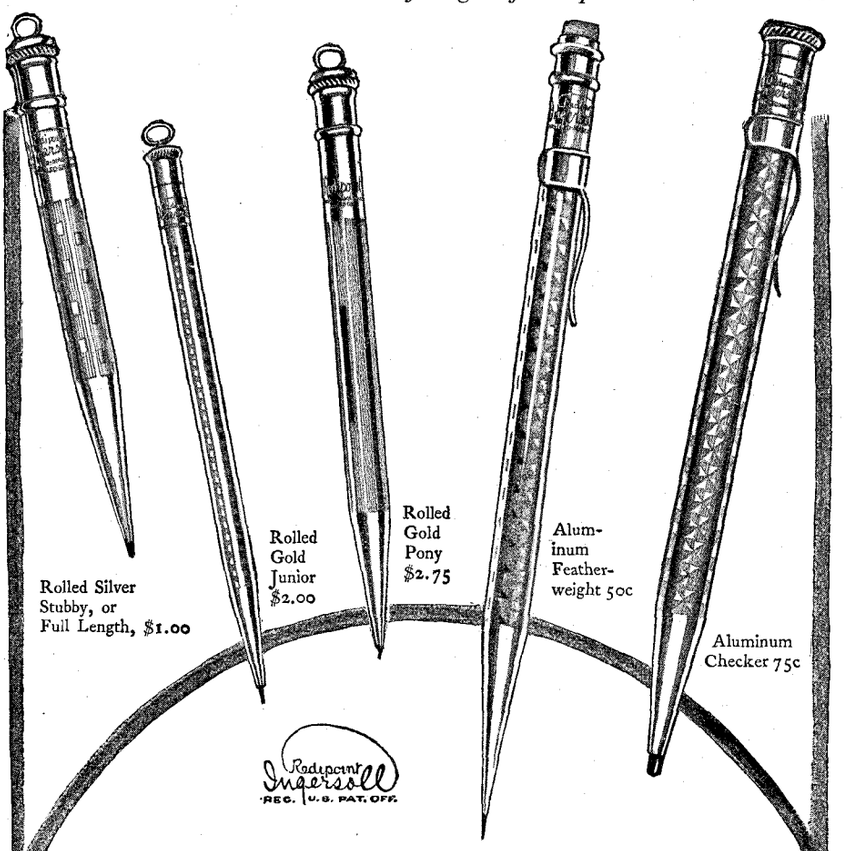
The mind controls the body—you are never more tired or less tired, more sick or well, generally, than you believe.

"I'm going to continue to follow my own advice," said Kramer. "I'll have to keep exercising so as not to get sluggish; my heart will demand work."

To all questions what he would do in the future Kramer remained cryptic.

"I'm not talking about that," he said. "If I get a good business offer I suppose I'll take it, but I don't know. I haven't even made up my mind to take a rest."

To be sure, there is no need for Kramer



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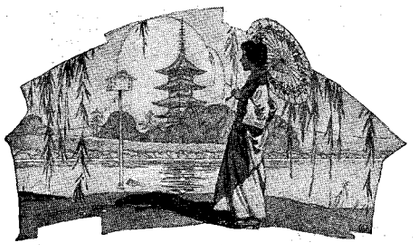

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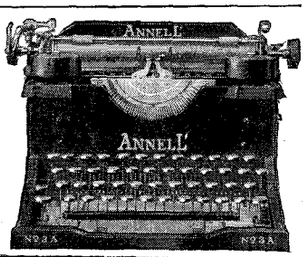

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

to worry about the future. He has invested his average $20,000 a year discreetly. His investment judgment is as good as his cycling instinct. But there is a rumor going through Jersey that he will go into politics. His name has been mentioned frequently in the past, but he refused to be nominated or appointed while he was racing.

Now he is off the track. Senators Edge and Frelinghuysen are his closest friends. He has more personal friends than probably any other man in New Jersey. He is a Shriner, an Elk and member of many other fraternal organizations. Perhaps Frank Kramer's next race will be on a ballot.

THE VANISHING WILD LIFE OF AMERICA

NATURAL America—the America of the lover of the big outdoors—is vanishing, says Zane Grey, and if anything at all of "the beauty and wildness and nature of America" is to be saved for coming generations, there is just one thing, he thinks, that can accomplish the miracle. The fate of the beauty of wild places and the purity of inland waters is in the hands of the fathers of boys, and the novelist asks:

Do you want to preserve something of America for your son? Do you want him to inherit something of the love of outdoors that made our pioneers such great men? Do you want him to be manly, strong, truthful and brave? Do you want him to be healthy? Do you want him, when he grows to manhood, to scorn his father and his nation for permitting the wanton destruction of our forests and the depletion of our waters?

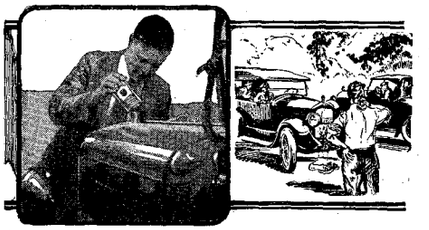
In this materialistic day it is almost impossible to get the ear of any man. With all men it is the selfish zest of the battle of life. But men do love their sons, and through them perhaps can be reached before it is too late. The mighty and unquenchable spirit of a million fathers could accomplish much.

There is no other way, says Mr. Grey, and explains, in the *Izaak Walton League Monthly* (Chicago). He holds a certain class of sportsmen to blame, in part at least, for present conditions, and he is not very complimentary to the sportsmen's magazines. He writes:

Commercialism has laid its sordid hand on the soul of our nation. Bolshevism is rampant, not only in labor circles, but in politics, in business, even in literature. If the real Americans do not rise in a body, we are doomed.

My appeal is not to save game and fish for sportsmen. I have forgotten the sportsmen. I do not care anything about saving game and fish for sportsmen. I want to save something of vanishing America. For its own sake! So that our children's children will know what a fish looks like, and will hear the sweet call of "Bob White," and see all the living and nesting inhabitants of our beautiful land.

We must stand powerfully and unalterably for the future sons of America. Otherwise we will fail of our opportunity. We must not agree with the other so-called sporting magazines. Most of them



Miracle Number 5

Picnic party stalled for fifth time on sizzling hot day. Cause—leaky radiator requiring frequent refilling. Passerby suggested getting a can of liquid

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

at next town. Suggestion adopted and contents of 75c can of Radiator Neverleak poured into radiator. Troubles over! Leak stopped almost instantly and did not recur again. *Save annoyance, time and expense! Carry can of Radiator Neverleak along for emergency. Cannot harm or clog radiator. Guaranteed satisfactory.*
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are not honest in any intention toward conservation.

Dr. James Alexander Henshall, called the "Dean of American Anglers," has a similar message, even tho he blames changed conditions most. He writes:

During the last half century many millions of dollars have been spent by the Federal and State Fish Commissions for the propagation of fish, and by numerous individuals and State organizations for the preservation and protection of fish and game, with the only result that fish and game are steadily decreasing in numbers and depreciating in size and condition.

There are several reasons and causes for this deplorable state of affairs, most of which are patent to the well-informed sportsman. While some of these causes are preventable, others are seemingly beyond his influence and personal endeavor. In the matter of upland game, as grouse, quail, hares and squirrels, their disappearance must be attributed mainly to certain radical changes in their environment in field, prairie and forest. The felling of timber, clearing up on thickets and brushland, and the substitution of the wire fence for the old rail fences and hedges, may be mentioned as important factors in the decrease of upland game. For the scarcity of big game in the mountains the greed of the improvident hunter is mostly to blame.

The decrease of fish in inland waters is chiefly due to changes in the condition of the streams brought about by their pollution by impure waste water, offal and other deleterious matter from mills, factories and other industrial plants. My own experience for the protection and conservation of fish and game has been that of many others. For fifty years I have labored with voice and pen, in the public prints and before assemblages and State Legislatures, for the increase and protection of fish and game, and for the restoration of the waters to their original conditions, so far as possible.

Most of the evils enumerated could be corrected, or at least mitigated, by wiser and better laws, tho judging from my own experience and that of others, it seems almost impossible to enlist the serious attention and interest of State Legislatures to the importance of the matter of conservation of game and fish, and to the purification of State waters.

But a new star has arisen on the horizon, a star of hope and promise, the organization of the Izaak Walton League of America, to which we must look for a better state of things in the interest of the sportsman, and for the conservation of our fish, game and waters. But to accomplish the best results, every sportsman should consider it his first duty to join with his fellows in organizing a chapter of the League, and by so doing to put his own shoulder to the wheel of progress, ever remembering that in unity is strength. And it is to be devoutly wished that the members of all State Legislatures will also join the League, and consider it a duty to do full justice to the demands of their brother sportsmen and constituents by aiding them in securing better laws for the conservation of fish and game and waters.

The Izaak Walton League of America, which is described as "a national federation of angling clubs," has its headquarters at 326 West Madison Street, Chicago.

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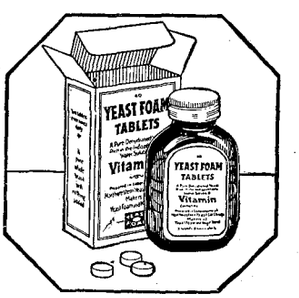

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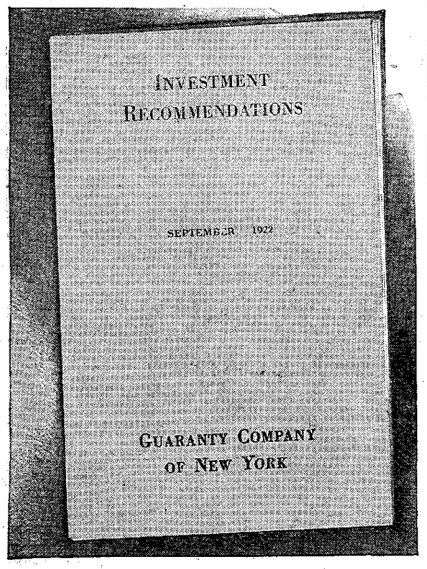

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It contains a diversified list of bonds, including government, municipal and corporate issues, of attractive yield.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE NATION'S ICE BILL

A NATION that spends a million dollars a day on ice ought to be able to keep cool. The National City Bank of New York, using 1920 census figures, estimates that the ice bills of the country come to a total of more than $365,000,000 a year. The ice-manufacturing establishments produced $137,000,000 worth of ice in 1919 and that produced by other industries brought the total of artificial ice up to about $150,000,000 worth. While we are growing less and less dependent on natural ice, we did get ice valued at about $37,500,000 from our rivers and lakes in 1919. This brings the total up to $187,000,000 and even this does not include large quantities of ice made by great manufacturing establishments solely for their own use and not included in the census records. Since experts say that the "ultimate consumer" pays at least double the price of production, "a total of the sums paid by the public would therefore aggregate about $375,000,000 per annum." Further interesting facts bearing on our ice bill are set down as follows by the New York bank in its *Trade Record:*

The production of ice by artificial methods began in New Orleans in the closing year of the Civil War, and by 1870 the number of ice factories in the country could be counted on the fingers of one hand. By 1880 the number had increased to 37; in 1890, 222; in 1900, 775; in 1910, 2,004; and in 1920, 2,867. That the industry proved an attractive one to the capitalists of the country is evidenced by the fact that the total capital invested in the ice factories of the United States advanced, according to census reports, from about $1,000,000 in 1880, to $38,000,000 in 1900, and $270,000,000 in 1919, the year covered by the latest census reports.

While no official figures are available as to the quantity of ice still being harvested on the lakes and rivers of the country during the winter months, unofficial estimates by accepted authorities indicate that the quantity obtained from natural sources has steadily decreased coincidentally with the big increase in artificial production. A decade ago practically no ice frozen by the natural process was used in the southern half of the United States, since it was cheaper to manufacture it where required than to pay the cost of transporting it from the northern climate, while even the Northern States where natural ice is still to be had for the mere harvesting are now abandoning the natural product for the artificial, as is evidenced by the fact that the biggest producers of artificial ice are in the North—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—while the census of 1920 shows ice factories in every State of the Union except New Hampshire and Vermont. About two-thirds of the 28,000,000 tons of ice turned out by the factories of the country in 1919 was produced from distilled water.

That the production of ice by artificial methods has become general in other parts of the world is also evidenced by the disappearance of the item "ice" from the official export records as issued by the Government of the United States. The exportation of ice from the United States to the tropical and semi-tropical sections of the world began in 1805, and altho the original experiment was not a financial success, the exportation continued until the value of ice exported reached more than a quarter of a million dollars a year in the period immediately following the Civil War, when it began slowly to decline as the production of artificial ice developed, and finally disappeared in 1917 from the official records of "merchandise exported from the United States."

Ice-making machines, however, have taken the place of ice in our list of articles exported, the total value of "refrigerating machinery, including ice-making machinery," exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1921 having aggregated $3,391,000 as against a little over a half million dollars a decade earlier.

NEW FINANCING TURNING TO STOCKS

AS THE financial situation has improved, not only has there been new financing, but this new financing has recently been taking the form of stock issues rather than bond flotations, so the New York *Times* notes in its financial section. The history of this development is presented briefly as follows:

Up to a year ago, when large amounts of funds were tied up in frozen credits, about the only financing attempted was of the emergency sort, in which it was found necessary to raise large sums of money quickly to tide over the period of stress. The situation changed rapidly with the end of liquidation. Bond offerings increased. Prominent corporations in the railroad, industrial and public utility fields offered their bonds to investors. As funds which had been tied up in frozen credits, or funds ordinarily employed, during normal times, in payrolls and raw materials, came to hand, they were quickly shifted into these new bonds, most of which offered exceptional security, a high interest rate, ready marketability and, in quite a few cases, a long period of time during which the securities were not subject to call.

New financing of industrial corporations with bond issues has gradually been brought to halt, not because the bonds could not be sold—because there is every indication that the investing public still is hungry for high-grade industrial bonds, as the day-to-day open market shows—but because of the shift toward easiness in the money market which had brought a plethora of idle funds to the financial centers seeking investment. The change did not come overnight. It has been a gradual affair, outwardly reflected by the continued lessening of rediscounts by member banks with the Federal Reserve System: the complete liquidation of all frozen credits, and the consequent flooding

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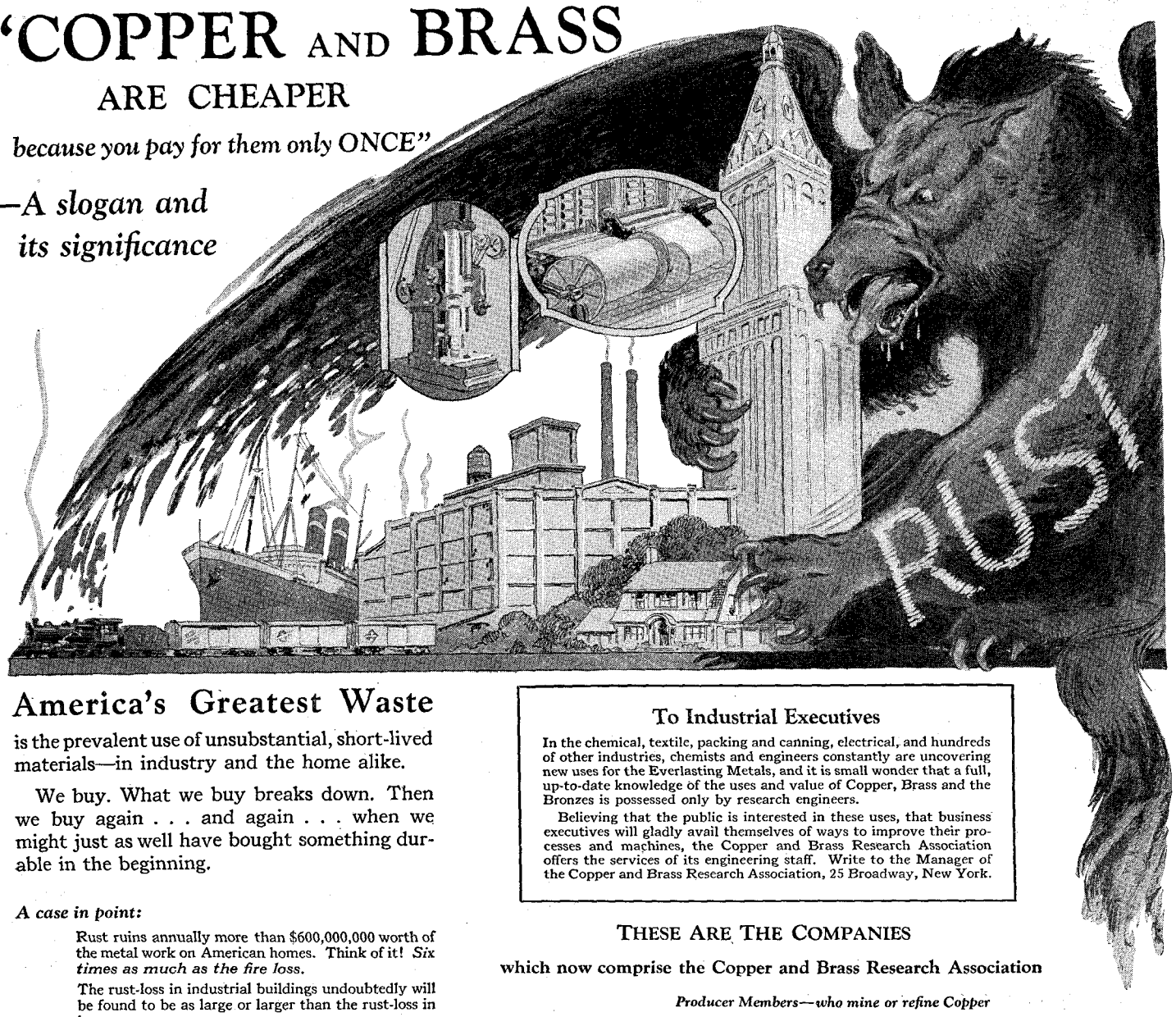

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These are the *direct* losses due to rust.

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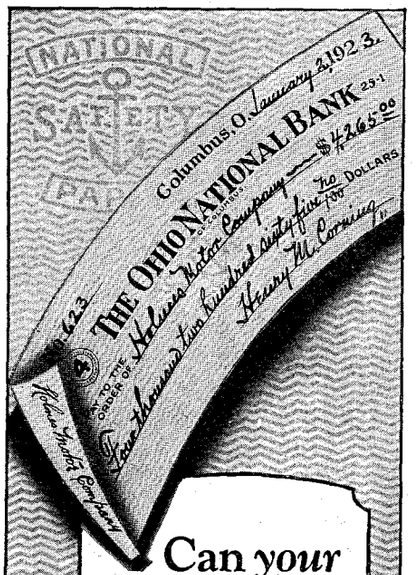

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

of the financial districts of the country with idle funds seeking employment.

This condition, in its turn, has developed another step in the improvement of the financial situation and in the introduction of other vehicles into which idle funds may be shunted. It is an era of stock sales. The common and preferred shares of no less than six nationally known corporations have been offered to investors within the last few weeks. In some cases they have been offered to the general public.

These offerings, including both the common and preferred stocks to be sold, aggregate approximately $200,000,000. It represents that much new money drawn into six nationally known corporations for the purposes of expansion made necessary by growth over a period of years and enthusiastic plans for taking care of growth anticipated in the future.

The corporations referred to are R. H. Macy & Company of New York, Gimbel Brothers of New York, and Philipsborn's, Inc., the last-named a Chicago mail-order house, New York Air Brake Company, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company and American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The most popular offerings were those of the three merchandising concerns, the writer in *The Times* notes; "in each of these three instances, the stock offered was over-subscribed on the day the books were opened." The purpose of the new Telephone stock is to provide for the extension of service to meet applications for upwards of 200,000 additional telephones now on file. The main purpose of the new capital of the Chesapeake & Ohio is to enlarge the road's terminal facilities at Hampton Roads.

HAS INFLATION RETURNED?

MANY observers of business conditions and financial developments see in the wage increases like those in the steel industry "support for the theory that we are entering into a period of 'inflation,' to be accompanied," as the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "by results happy or otherwise, according to their varying economic philosophies." We find, for instance, on the very page of *The Evening Post* containing this editorial statement, a dispatch from a Cleveland financial correspondent which makes the assertion that recent events "have convinced nearly all the remaining doubters that industry has entered into another period of inflation." This writer continues:

New developments have been the additional signatures to the Cleveland coal mining agreement, the large wage advance granted in the Connellsville region, without reference to the Cleveland agreement, the 20 per cent. wage advance being made in the iron and steel industry generally, and the various advances in steel prices.

While the business situation may be satisfactory to many, even tho it represents inflation, there are many who find it quite

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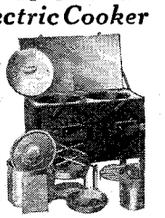

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unsatisfactory and who would very much prefer to see business move in a conservative way. There are now few, if any, men who would make an effort to stem the tide of inflation. Rather the word has been going round that this would represent a hopeless task, and the common attitude, therefore, is that while the condition represents one of inflation there is nothing to do but move with the tide and try to profit by it as far as possible. Conservative counsels are no longer being preached.

There is a striking difference between this new attitude of the present and the attitude of 1919 and 1920, when there was inflation. At that time every one did not recognize that the condition was one of inflation. There were not a few who considered the condition simply a new normal, holding that the dollar had been more or less permanently depreciated in value. The present and prospective condition being recognized as one of inflation, there will be more care exercised by the individual to see that he does not overstay his market. Stocks of material will hardly accumulate as in 1920, and thus the end, when it does come, will come with particular suddenness.

But the editor of *The Evening Post's* financial page, in the column of comment already quoted, disputes the assertion that we are really entering into a period of inflation of "boom" times. He gathers up the facts regarding price and wage advances and proceeds to the "no inflation" conclusion as follows:

Certainly the wage increases do make for higher prices in certain commodities. The cost of producing both coal and steel obviously is increased. It must be remembered, however, that both steel and coal prices have already risen sharply as a result of the scarcities created by the strikes, and that these prices will tend to drop as the shortages are relieved. In addition, it is clear that certain other commodities are cheap and show little disposition to advance. Rubber, for example, has been fluctuating close to the low levels of the year. It may be doubted whether copper, in view of the European situation, will be able to achieve any sharp advances for some time. Automobiles and tires obviously are cheap and will continue so, while the oil industry is in such a position that the maintenance of existing relatively moderate prices will be considered reasonably satisfactory.

The situation with regard to prices is, in other words, exceedingly diverse. A scarcity of labor, due partly to immigration restrictions, is a distinct likelihood. The cost of coal and steel, and possibly building materials, is likely to be high this fall. The heavy industries are the ones principally involved. On the other hand, certain commodities, including the important grains, are cheap and will not be affected materially by the other situation. After all, with wheat around a dollar in the Chicago market, the farmer's purchasing power will be moderate. The futility of high tariffs in raising the prices of his products has, furthermore, been conclusively demonstrated. Other consumers meanwhile show themselves unwilling to pay high prices to meet their daily needs; and they probably will continue to impose their will on retail merchants. Accordingly, it is difficult to believe that the country is on the verge of a general boom. A moderate improvement with irregularity is much more probable.

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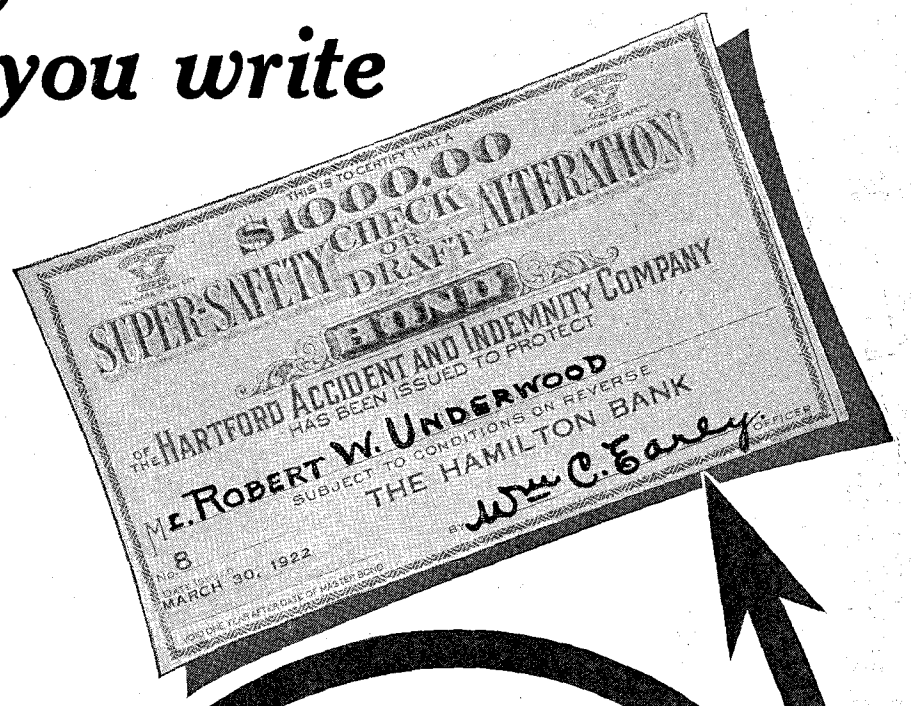

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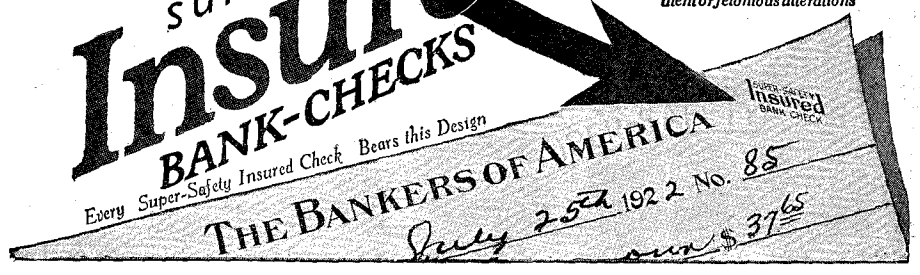

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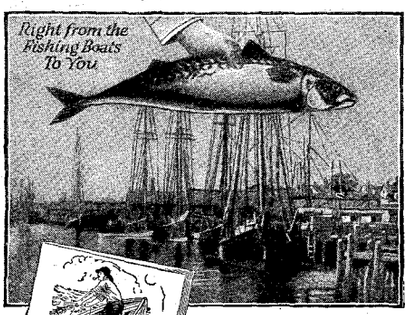

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 23.—Hunger riots by the unemployed are reported to have broken out in Vienna, and the situation is said to be dangerous.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, leader of the South China faction, announces that civil war between the north and south is ended, and Li Yuan Hung, President of the Chinse Republic, announces his willingness to resign in favor of Sun Yat-Sen, provided the resignation is approved and accepted by Parliament.

August 24.—Bandits break into a train near Batum and rob the chief of the American Relief Organization of $30,000, which had just been received from America.

August 25.—The Italian Foreign Minister, Carlo Schanzer, and the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, meet at Verona, Italy, to discuss means of assisting Austria, said to be on the verge of utter collapse.

August 26.—Premier Poincaré rejects the German reparations guaranties, which provide for a contract between the German Government and the biggest German industrialists for delivery during the period of a moratorium of products of the Ruhr mines and wood from the state forests, and independent action by France against Germany is said to be a possible result.

The battle-ship *France*, of 23,000 tons, one of the best ships of the French Navy, strikes a rock in Quiberon Bay, off the Brittany coast, and sinks with a loss of three men.

The Soviet Government has ordered the exile of 1,500 intellectuals, as a mild form of punishment, announces Commissary of Justice Kurski.

August 27.—Eamon de Valera, leader of the Irish irregulars, is reported to be convalescing from wounds in a house near Bandon, County Louth.

William T. Cosgrave, acting head of the Irish Free State Government, assures the British Government that the policies for which Michael Collins stood will be carried out "with the same determination and confidence."

An official dispatch from Guatemala City says the government forces have recaptured the towns and forces recently taken by the revolutionaries in the Republic of Salvador and that twelve of the revolutionaries have been executed.

The Reparations Commission delays decision on Germany's request for a moratorium by resolving that Germany again be heard before the Commission on August 30.

DOMESTIC

August 23.—The railroad peace conference in New York ends in a deadlock, the railroad executives refusing to take the strikers back with full seniority rights.

William Z. Foster, head of the Trades Educational League, is arrested in Chicago in connection with the alleged radical plots to overthrow the Government, unearthed recently in Michigan.

The House passes the Winslow bill providing for a commission to investigate the coal industry, by a vote of 219 to 55.

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In a letter to Representative Mondell, President Harding expresses willingness for the postponement of Congressional consideration of the ship subsidy bill, "until we can rivet the attention of Congress with a full attendance."

August 24.—Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, introduces a resolution providing for Government seizure of coal mines.

The Sioux City Trades and Labor Assembly unanimously passes a resolution demanding that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor call a national strike.

Secretary Hughes and a group of delegates sail for Rio de Janeiro, where they will represent this Government at the Brazilian Centennial Exposition.

August 25.—President Harding asks Congress for an appropriation of $200,000 for use by the mixed commission to adjust American claims against Germany, aggregating $300,000,000.

Thirty-five alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan tried on felony charges growing out of the Englewood raid in Los Angeles on April 22 are acquitted.

August 26.—Wages to coal miners in the Alabama field will be increased 20 per cent. on September 1, according to an announcement from Birmingham. About 26,000 men will get the increase.

Henry Ford announces that all the Ford plants will be shut down on September 16 because of the coal shortage. The shut-down will affect 105,000 men, strictly Ford employees, and indirectly affect, it is estimated, 300,000 men.

August 27.—Postmaster-General Work, it is announced, has proposed Government ownership of post-office buildings in every city and town, as an economical step which would mean a saving to the Government of approximately $500,000,000 within the next ten years.

Internal revenue collections fell off $1,398,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922 as compared with the year before, according to Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair.

August 28.—Armed with a vote authorizing him to order a strike if the request is not granted, President E. F. Grable, of the Maintenance-of-Way Union, demands of the United States Railway Labor Board an increase to a minimum wage of 48 cents an hour. At present the maintenance-of-way men are getting from 23 to 35 cents an hour, the rate having been recently fixt by the Board.

Four of the men arrested in connection with the wrecking of a Michigan Central Express train near Gary, Indiana, on August 20, resulting in the death of the engineer and fireman, are reported to have said they were instructed by an official of the shopmen's union to ditch the train in order to gain public sympathy for the strikers.

Near the End.—Once, when a bishop was crossing the Atlantic on a big liner, he gave a sermon and took for the subject of his discourse the exhortation, "Trust in Providence." The captain, who was present, was greatly imprest. That night a very bad storm arose, and all the other passengers asked the cleric to find out for them if the danger was great. The bishop asked the captain, who replied: "I've done all I can. You must trust in Providence."

"Good heavens!" said the bishop, "is it as bad as that?"—*Auckland Weekly News.*

HARTMANN

"NOT A WRINKLE AT THE END OF THE TRIP"

Club Men, college men, society leaders, brides or debutantes—all who are fastidious about their apparel, rely on the absolute clothes protection of the Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk.

Hartmann leadership fixes on the Hartmann Trunk Company an obligation that never may be shirked. That responsibility is voiced in the Hartmann pledge—never to compromise with Hartmann's highest standard of workmanship or material. The Hartmann Patented Cushion Top found in no other trunk absolutely prevents clothes from wrinkling.

The economy of quality was never more strikingly emphasized than in the Hartmann Wardrobe today. It is not built to fit a price but to fulfill every comfort, beauty, and durability requirement. There is "No trunk like a wardrobe—no wardrobe like a Hartmann." Hartmann Patented Cushion Top Wardrobes range in price from $30 to $150.

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$5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT 7 YEARS OF AGE.
AFFIDAVIT
I Average Man
HEREBY AFFIRM THAT W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES GIVE ME THE BEST VALUES FOR MY MONEY IN STYLE COMFORT AND SERVICE
signed Average Man

W. L. Douglas $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country.

WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES AND SAVE MONEY.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes for boys, best in quality, best in style, best all around shoes for boys.

All W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best and finest leathers, by skilled shoemakers, all working to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The quality is unsurpassed. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. Only by examining them can you appreciate their wonderful value. Shoes of equal quality cannot be bought elsewhere at anywhere near our prices.

W. L. Douglas shoes are put into all of our 110 stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you.

It is worth dollars for you to remember that when you buy shoes at our stores

YOU PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W.L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. B. F.," Hot Springs, Ark.—"In a recent controversy I was informed that 'It *don't*,' 'he *don't*,' and 'She *don't*,' are correct because of the wide use of these forms. I have contended that these forms are not grammatically correct, however use may have made them acceptable. Please give me some information upon the subject."

Don't is a contraction of *do not*. When used as a form of the third person singular, in the indicative mode, "don't" is erroneous. *Not* "She *don't* like him," but "She *doesn't* like him": *not* "He *don't* care to go," but "He *doesn't* care to go." Altho "don't," in the imperative mode, has been in use in English nearly two hundred and fifty years, purists still consider it a colloquial contraction, and *Do not* is preferred. In his first comedy, "Love in a Wood," the gallant William Wycherley introduced it with "*Don't* speak so loud" (act iii, sc. 2). It is widely used by novelists. Dickens employed it freely—the very frequency of its use is likely to place it on a higher plane, but the purists still stigmatize it.

"R. M. K.," New York, N. Y.—The word *risqué* is correctly pronounced *ris'ke—i* as in *police*, *e* as in *prey*.

"M. A. A.," Rensselaer, Ind.—"Can you tell me the meaning of the term *Azrael?*"

Azrael is the angel of death. He is so called in Hebrew and Mohammedan mythology.

"E. A. D.," Orange, Calif.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the words *naive* and *Il Trovatore*."

Naive, pronounced *na-iv'—a* as in *artistic*, *i* as in *police; Il Trovatore*, pronounced *il tro''va-to're—i* as in *police*, *o*'s as in *go*, *à* as in *artistic*, *e* as in *prey*.

"A. M. DeL.," Fresno, Calif.—"Where is the country or province of *Accra?*"

Accra is a city, the capital of the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa. *It is sometimes spelled Akkra.*

"K. H.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is proper, *cole slaw or cold slaw?*"

Both forms are in use, but the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers *cole-slaw*.

"W. E. T.," Miami, Fla.—"Have seen the word *trainee* used in speaking of one trained or receiving training. It seems in line with *employee* and *grantee* and others, but I do not find it in two good dictionaries. Is it an authorized word?"

The word *trainee* is a perfectly legitimate word which has been in the language for a century or more. It is one of many nouns that can be formed by adding the suffix *-ee* to verbs. See this suffix in your dictionary.

"A. K.," Newton, Mass.—"Why do people say 'a good few' when they mean 'a good many'?"

The expression "a good few" is a colloquialism heard in the English provinces for "a good many." In the United States its equivalent is "quite a few."

"M. McD.," Cape Girardeau, Mo.—The word *orchid* is pronounced *or'kid—o* as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*.

"A. M. H.," East Hardwick, Vt.—"Which is the correct form, *A. M.* or *a. m.*, *P. M.* or *p. m.?*"

Usage varies in writing the letters referring to the time of day. It is not incorrect to use small letters, but capitals are preferable.

"L. R.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly explain the meaning of the phrases 'to join issue' and 'brought to book.'"

The phrase "to join issue" is defined on page 1303, column 1, of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY as: "To take opposite sides of a case or opposite views of a proposition; mutually contradict." The phrase "to bring to book" is defined on page 309, column 3, as, "To demand an account from; bring to terms."

"P. P. P.," Beulah, Mich.—The correct pronunciation of the word *decorative* is *dek'o-re''tiv*—first *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*, second *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Radiotic.—The radiot thinks it says he that has ears to hear, let him hoist an aerial. —*Dallas News.*

Defined.—PROFESSOR (in an engineering class)—"What's a dry dock?"

STUDENT—"A physician who won't give out prescriptions."—*Dry Goods Economist.*

Cheap.—"Did you have to pay anything to that man you ran over the other day?"

"No—he happened to be a relation of my husband's, fortunately!"—*London Opinion.*

Good Alibi.—DEFENDING COUNSEL—'Think, gentlemen of the jury, my client s so deaf that he only hears the voice of conscience with difficulty."— *Korsaren Christiania*).

WANTED—TO RENT

All the Comforts. — LADY — Elderly refined room and kitchenette in modern ome, prefer place with lady alone for ompany. Phone R—— *Classified ad in the Topeka Capital.*

A Good Suggestion.—OFFICIAL—"No, I an't find you a job. I have so many eople here after jobs that I can't even remember their names."

APPLICANT—"Couldn't you give me the ob of keeping a record of them?"— *Karikaturen* (*Christiania*).

Confined to Prose.—"Do you know 'The tar Spangled Banner' by heart?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but 'm not trying to use it in this campaign. 'ractical questions are becoming so complex that my constituents won't be satisfied o hear me sing or recite."—*Washington Eve. Star.*

Fast Work.—A lady who had just received an interesting bit of news said to er little daughter: "Marjorie, dear, untie has a new baby, and now mamma s the baby's aunt, papa is the baby's ncle, and you are her little cousin."

"Well," said Marjorie, wonderingly, wasn't that arranged quick!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Their Row.—The couple were married nd traveled to the lakes for their honeyoon. As soon as they arrived they took boat out upon the lake.

The following morning the bride's nother got a post-card, which read:

"Arrived safely. Grand row before upper."

She read and sighed.

"My!" she muttered, "I didn't think hey'd begin to quarrel so soon."—*The Watchman-Examiner.*

Characterizations Overheard

"He is one of those echo persons who gree with everything you say."

"She is a woman who sticks to her principles as tho they were a matter of etiquette."

"He is the kind of man who saves his est story to tell while we are holding the ront door open for him to go."

"He is one of those fellows who always rabs the stool when there's a piano to be noved."

"She is the sort of woman," remarked a ady recently, "who gives you her favorite ecipe and purposely leaves out the most nportant ingredient."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Trade Mark

BOSCH

IGNITION STARTING LIGHTING

THE Bosch Trade Mark is a symbol of merit. For more than a score of years it has designated Supreme Quality and proved its meaning to more than 4,000,000 Bosch Users.

Bosch Starting, Lighting and Battery Ignition Systems carry the Quality Trade Mark of the American Bosch Magneto Corporation.

The numerous car manufacturers who selected Bosch Electrical Equipment found that Quality, Performance and Owner Satisfaction are best exemplified in Bosch Products.

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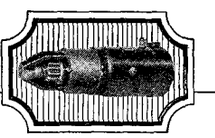

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Transport is a Specialized Truck—Every Unit Nationally Serviced

Convincing proof of the remarkable truck values offered by Transport—at prices below the pre-war level—is found in that public recognition which each month establishes a new sales record.

Transport Trucks combine units built by the world's leading specialists with Transport's own superior workmanship, the excellence of which is emphasized in every detail of construction. This combination is responsible for Transport's impressive performance history.

Let us explain how Transport construction reduces friction and prolongs the Truck's life — why Transports are called "Frictionless Trucks."

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[Chassis Including Electrical Equipment]

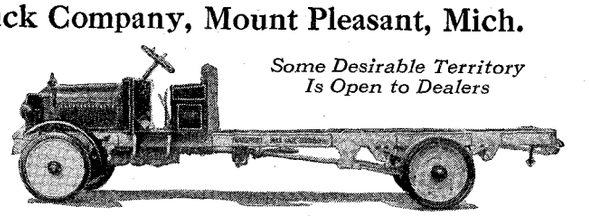
Model 15, 2000 lbs. max., $1295 *Model 55, 6000 lbs. max.*, $2385
Model 25, 3000 lbs. max., $1495 *Model 60, 7000 lbs. max.*, $2585
Model 35, 4000 lbs. max., $1885 *Model 75, 10,000 lbs. max.*, $3485

Prices f. o. b. Factory

Write us for "A Questionnaire for Truck Buyers." Mention capacity you need.

Transport Truck Company, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Model 75, 10,000 lbs. maximum, Equipped with radius rods, drive-shaft brake, four-speed transmission, electric lights, Duplex Engine Governor, radiator guards, front fenders, bumper hubodometer and motometer . . **$3485**



Some Desirable Territory Is Open to Dealers

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Smoke ten cigars at our risk!

Here's an offer that in fairness to your smoking whim and to our cigars, you ought to snap up.

Briefly our story is this: We make cigars and sell them by the box direct to smokers at only one cost of handling and one profit.

We simply put a box in a smoker's hands, invite him to try the cigars at our risk and then decide whether or not he wants to keep the rest.

Our El Nelsor is a 4¾ inch cigar—all long Havana and Porto Rico filler. Genuine Sumatra leaf wrapper.

Based on customers' estimates, you save upwards of 7c on each of these cigars. We sell them at less than 8c each by the box. Friends tell us the cigar is equal to any 15c smoke. Some rate it higher.

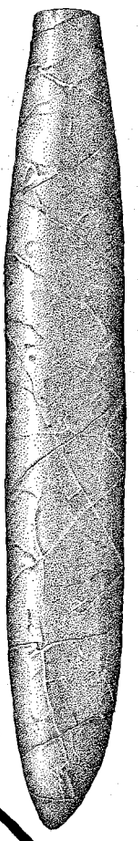
They are good cigars, hand-made by skilled, adult cigar-makers in clean surroundings.

Say the word and we'll send you a box of 50, postage prepaid. Smoke ten. If after smoking ten cigars, the box doesn't seem worth $3.75, return the 40 unsmoked cigars within ten days. No obligation whatever.

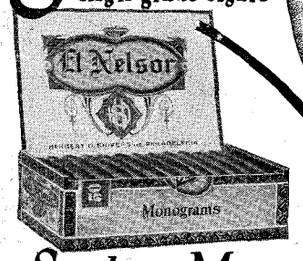
In ordering, please use your letterhead or if you prefer, use the coupon, filling in the line marked "Reference." Also tell us whether you prefer mild, medium, or strong cigars.

We make several other brands, including clear Havanas, which you can also order for trial first. Send for our catalog.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.
23 Bank Street Philadelphia, Pa.



Only $3.75 for 50 high-grade cigars



Send no Money – just the coupon

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.
23 Bank Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me a box of 50 El Nelsor cigars. If after smoking ten I decide the box is worth $3.75, I agree to send you that amount. If I decide it isn't worth that amount, I agree to return the 40 unsmoked cigars within ten days with no obligation to myself.

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Reference.....

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True-Tone
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Saxophone Book Free
Tells when to use Saxophone—singly, in sextettes or in regular band; how to transpose cello parts in orchestra and many other things you would like to know.

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Free Trial You may order any Buescher Instrument without paying one cent in advance, and try it six days in your own home, without obligation. If perfectly satisfied, pay for it on easy payments to suit your convenience. Mention the instrument interested in and a complete catalog will be mailed free.

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Makers of Everything in Band and Orchestra Instruments
1934 BUESCHER BLOCK ELKHART, INDIANA

THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

Business Is Brisk.—Bootleggers have become so numerous in Windsor (Ontario) that they are wearing identification tags to prevent them from attempting to sell their wares to one another.—*Toronto Globe.*

An Advocate of Simplicity.—"Do you like bridge?"

"No," answered Cactus Joe. "It looks to me like one o' them games where they put a lot of arithmetic so's to take a regular card player's mind off'n the run of the deck."—*Washington Eve. Star.*

Bright Girl.—GRANNY (who doesn't like modern manners)—"You girls are so useless nowadays. Why, I believe you don't know what needles are for!"

THE YOUNGEST—"What a dear old granny you are! Why, they are to make the gramophone play, of course."—*London Mail.*

Trouble Ahead

Wanted—A Real Rough Guy.—"I want a cow-hand who knows cows, not under 35 years old nor over 50. One who smokes, drinks, swears, tells the truth and hates sheep herders. W. F. H—, the Three B Ranch, Largo Canyon, P. O. Aztec, N. M."—Er.—Classified Ad. in the *Ajo (Arizona) Copper News.*

A Hint to the Hens.—Abbie, the little girl of the family, was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual eggs were served.

Either she was not hungry or she had grown tired of the bill of fare, for very earnestly and soberly she remarked:

"I do wish hens would lay something besides eggs."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

An Affirmative Negative.—The irate customer shook his portrait in the photographer's face.

"Do I look this picture? The thing's an outrage. Why, you've given me an awful squint and the look of a prize fighter. Now, answer me, and no nonsense about it. Do you call that a good likeness?"

The photographer scanned the print, then looked at the customer.

"The answer," he said, "is in the negative."—*The Christian Advocate (New York).*

Not to Be Trusted.—Some years ago in a Western State, then a territory, a popular citizen became involved with an influential and overbearing character and killed him.

Public sentiment leaned toward the defendant, but the law was against him, and, when the day of trial came the defendant, his counsel and friends held a consultation, and, fearful of the consequences, they decided that the defendant should plead guilty and beg the court's mercy.

The jury was charged by the court and retired. Presently it returned, and the foreman said:

"We find defendant not guilty."

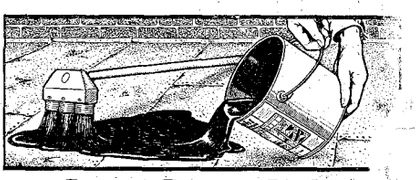
The judge viewed the jury in surprize and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, how be it? This defendant pleads guilty, and you find him not guilty?"

The foreman answered:

"Well, your Honor, the defendant is such a liar we can't believe him under oath."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

SONNEBORN PRODUCTS



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NOW it is easy to have perfect leakproof roofs. Simply coat them with Stormtight. Anyone can apply Stormtight. None of the bother and expense of repainting or repairing the old roof every year.

Stormtight
FOR USE ON ANY ROOF IN ANY WEATHER

One application of Stormtight will keep your roof leakproof for years, thus dispensing roof paints which quickly dry out and crack. Stormtight remains elastic and impervious, without retreatments.

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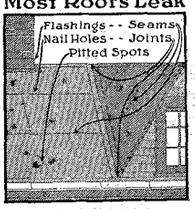
Apply Stormtight on the tin, paper, composition or canvas roofs of homes, factories, barns, garages, outbuildings, etc.

Buy of your local dealer in gallons or barrels. Light red, black, maroon or green.

The Points Where Most Roofs Leak



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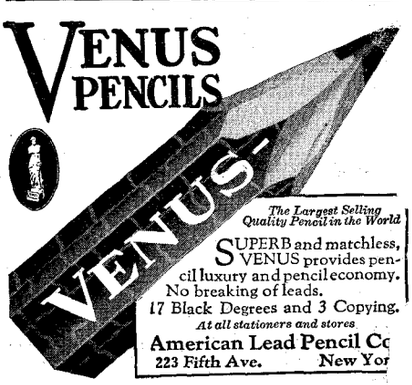

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